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## GRAY, TO WHOM WAS

**Referred Controversy of Miners on the Check Weighman Question, Decided In Favor of the Men.**

**Opinion Is a Lengthy One, Making a Thorough Review of All the Issues Presented by Both Sides, and Substantially Sustains Umpire Wright.**

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—Judge Gray, to whom was referred the controversy of the Anthracite miners on the check weighman question, and which had previously been adjudicated by Carroll D. Wright in favor of the miners, has also decided the issue in the same way.

His decision was received by both W. Connell and T. D. Nichol, president and secretary respectfully of the board of conciliation. The former represented the operators and the latter the miners.

The opinion is a lengthy one, making a thorough review of all the issues presented by both sides, and substantially is along the lines taken by Umpire Wright. In his conclusions Judge Gray says:

"I have examined the statutes to which reference has been made, namely, the act of May 20th, 1901, and the act of June 24, 1901, and do not think that the interpretation I have given the fifth award at all conflicts with the requirements of the same.

"The courts of Pennsylvania, however, are the proper and only competent tribunals for the settlement of the question. My adjudication, therefore, in the premises is, that the fifth award of the Anthracite coal strike commissioners requires:

"First, That check weighmen and

check docking bosses shall be employed at any of the colliers wherever required by a majority of the contract miners of said colliery.

"Second, That the wages of said check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners (meaning all the miners of said colliery), but in such a manner as said miners shall by a majority vote elect.

"Third, That when proper requests provided in said award have been made by a majority of said colliery, under the award, to cooperate with the miners of said colliery in the establishment of check weighmen and check docking bosses, and pay the wages of the same out of the proportion reductions governing the contract miners of said colliery, who are so employed or continue in employment after due notice of the employment of check weighmen and check docking bosses under the proposition of said award.

"Fourth, That no assignment of earnings for that purpose is necessary to the due performance of the requirements of the award."

Secretary Dempsey and the executives of colliery No. 11 were in conference during the morning. They expressed themselves as pleased with the decision.

## PETITION TO STOP GRAVESEND RACING

**Refused by Supreme Court, on Ground There Was Nothing Shown to Prove Crime Was to Be Committed.**

New York, Sept. 26.—Supreme Court Justice McLean in refusing an application for an injunction to restrain the Brooklyn Jockey club from running races at the Gravesend track on the ground that there was nothing in the papers to show that a crime was about to be committed, made the statement, that in his opinion the court had no power to grant such an injunction.

This ruling was made after the court had examined affidavits and other papers, in an application made to it by two lawyers who asserted that gambling and pool selling was permitted by the jockey club, at the Gravesend track, and that as such gambling would be permitted until the closing on October 3rd, they believed

the court could issue an injunction against the jockey club.

Justice McLean said:

"Your papers do not satisfy me that you have made out a case for an injunction.

"We show that a man lost \$1,000 gambling at the race track," said counsel.

"That happened the other day," said the justice, "and there is no proof before me that anything of the kind will occur tomorrow." "At any rate," he added, "the constitutional convention authorized the legislature to pass an act permitting one thing in racing enclosures, and making that same thing in any other part of the state illegal, and I am not going to grant you an injunction."

## LIST OF CASUALTIES IS NOW COMPLETED.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The list of casualties in the Southern Railway wreck near New Market, Tenn., are completed today, by the Southern Railway officials, showing fifty-eight persons killed and 162 injured.

Among the bodies identified today, were those of Mrs. S. W. Campbell, of Monawick, Tenn.; James Cunningham, of Knoxville; fireman of train No. 15; K. S. Conrad; T. C. Emmett, Johnson

City, Tenn.; Mary Gardner-Mitchell, of Knoxville; two children of James King, of Knoxville; Jones Mills, of North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Phelps, residence unknown; J. W. Spencer, of Mansfield, Ohio.

Among the unidentified bodies are a man wearing a masonic pin, with letters "G. B.," a woman wearing rings marked "Harry to Anna," and "H. L. M. to A. T. Dec. 5."

## WHEAT NEWS STORY TELLS OF A TUMBLE.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.—Under the sharp break in prices was the information that several big holders were quietly disposing of their lines. An increase of nearly two million bushels in the visible supply and surprisingly heavy primary receipts were minor factors. The market closed practically at the low point, final quotations on May being at \$1.11 1/2. December closed at \$1.10 1/2.



John Bull, Uncle Sam, John Chin—Stop your shoving!

## STRENUOUS NATIONAL LIFE.

**England Gives That as One Reason for Many Railroad Accidents in United States.**

London, Sept. 26.—The recent railroad accidents in the United States are attracting no little comment in England. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "They are far too common in America, especially of late. The fact that it is a large country with plenty of room for them to happen in is not sufficient to explain them. Probably the fundamental cause is the hasty and imperfect construction of the lines, the makeshift arrangements for saving time and the general rush of strenuous national life.

## THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

**Continues, and on the Pompeii Side It Begins to Look Very Threatening.**

Naples, Sept. 26.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues and although it has somewhat decreased it is still most imposing and its vividness has been augmented by the breaking away of the crust around the crater which is being re-ejected with shakings, rumblings and explosions, making it appear as if the whole mountain would be rent from top to bottom. The Funicular railroad restaurant has been damaged by the flow of lava. On the Pompeii side the eruption is very threatening and a great quantity of ashes is being ejected.

## WASHOUT ON BURLINGTON

**Causes Wreck, in Which One Was Killed and Fifteen Seriously Injured.**

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 26.—A washout on the Burlington Railroad near Elmwood caused a wreck today in which one man was killed, three persons probably fatally, and twelve seriously injured. The wreck took place at the junction of a small stream and the Kickapoo Creek.

A terrific rain storm visited that section, and the road bed of the track was washed out for a short distance, leaving the rails suspended in the air. The train struck the unsupported rails at a high speed. The train shot across and left the track, but remained upright. The baggage car was hurled into a deep ditch and the smoker on top of it. The chair car remained on the track.

The killed—

JOHN BOCK, fatally injured—

Rev. J. Kenniston, Elmwood.

## DESPATCHES

**Give Further Assurance That Japanese**

**Movement in Progress Has for Its Object**

**Turning of Russian Left. Sharp Skirmishing Is of Daily Occurrence. An Outpost Affair at Inpu.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—A dispatch has been received from General Kuropatkin announcing that the Japanese are preparing an extensive turning movement east of Mukden. A large force is advancing from Liao Yang by way of Taiche, to Tsianshan. Skirmishes have occurred in the valley of the Hun river, and at Inpu, between Bentsiaputze and the railroad. There were many casualties at Inpu.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—General Sakharoff, in a despatch yesterday, says that the Japanese advance guard during the last few days attempted to occupy Kaoutou Pass, commanding the road to Fushan, but were repulsed by a detachment of the Russian guard. On the south front all is quiet, though shots are exchanged daily, and skirmishes occur between the advance posts.

## REORGANIZATION

**Of Russia's Forces in the East Received With Satisfaction.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26, 1:05 p. m.—The reorganization of Russia's forces in the far east by the appointment of General Gripenberg to command the second army, has been received with much satisfaction. Even the Nervic Vremiya, which has been urging the promotion of General Kuropatkin to the rank of commander-in-chief, recognizes the impossibility of confiding the vast host now to be assembled to the commander of the forces actually in the field.

Other papers warmly endorse the motive for the formation of the second army and the evident determination to prosecute the war with increased vigor.

The Soviet, whose editor, M. Mammasoff, formerly was a colonel in the army, and therefore peculiarly fitted to appreciate the significance of the new departure, says: "Hitherto General Kuropatkin has been chief of all the land forces in the far east. Although enjoying the fullest independence, as a matter of fact, he was appointed in the character of viceroy's assistant. Nevertheless all the responsibility was his. Now he will share it with General Gripenberg, and both will be under the guidance of a commander-in-chief.

"The name of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, inspector-general of cavalry, early in the war was on everybody's lips as likely to be made commander-in-chief, and it continues to be reported that he will be placed

in command of the Russian forces in the far east, but no paper here ventures to publish the rumor, pending an official announcement of his appointment."

## IMPALED UPON STUMP OF TREE.

**Young Chestnut Hunter Dies in the Presence of His Horrified Companions.**

New York, Sept. 26.—Impaled upon the stump of a tree by a large splinter that had penetrated his right breast to the lung, Alphonse Pede, of Brooklyn, has died in the presence of a score of horrified boys and girls with whom he had been chestnutting near Jamaica. Pede had been sitting on the branch of a tree knocking the chestnuts down to his companions when the limb on which he sat broke and he fell horizontally and face downward upon a jagged stump below. Most of the children became frightened and ran away. When a doctor arrived he found the youth dead. One of his playmates was praying beside him.

## JEFFERSON WILL RETIRE.

**Aged Actor's Health Will Not Permit Him to Fill His Engagements.**

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Professor Wm. Castle, brother-in-law of Joseph Jefferson, has received information regarding the great actors health, which indicates an extreme improbability that Jefferson will ever be seen on the stage again. In a letter to Prof. Castle Mrs. Jefferson says that Mr. Jefferson is very ill and that she believes he has made his last appearance before the public. All of Mr. Jefferson's engagements have been cancelled.

## BURDELL NOT IN IT.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—The talk of W. F. Burdell, president of the Ohio commission to the St. Louis exposition, as a candidate for governor in 1907, is not being received among local political leaders with any great enthusiasm.

Burdell has been treasurer of the republican state executive committee for a number of years and is well known, but has not figured extensively in politics otherwise.

## MYERS CONFIDENT.

Columbus, Sept. 26.—The finishing touches will be put on the Myers ship within the next two weeks and the initial trials are expected to be made during the second week of October. The engineers arrived today and were hurried to the scene of the building to be set at once. Myers expresses complete confidence that the machine, which is built along new lines, will prove a success.

## LARGEST AND MOST

**Representative Gathering in History of American Bar Association.**

**President Makes Good Point.**

**Says, "Judgment of Lawyers Must Enforce Constitutional Principle That Territorial Inhabitants Must Be Given U. S. Citizenship, or Imperialism Is Ours."**

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—The largest and most representative gathering in the history of the American Bar Association marked the opening session of the 27th annual convention of the association which convened today in Festival Hall on the World's Fair grounds. Among the six hundred members of the association who were in attendance, together with the many foreign delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists are Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court; Hon. John F. Foster, former secretary of state and Sir Wm. Kennedy, chief justice of the high court of England.

During the convention, which continues until Wednesday noon, when the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists will assemble under the auspices of the association, it is expected that several important discussions will arise, chief of which will be that of "The Alaskan boundary case."

Of the several committee reports which will attract particular attention, the report of the commercial committee is most frequently mentioned. This is due to the fact that at the 1903 convention this report was the center of controversy, and it is understood that, relative to certain points at issue a satisfactory settlement was not reached. The meeting was called to order by James Hagerman, of St. Louis, president of the association.

President James Hagerman said in part:

"We are met under historical and international environments. Disregarding the precedents of former years, when the place of our meeting had been selected for quietude of its surroundings, we are now in the very midst of a very busy of this world's greatest expositions.

"Since the last meeting this association congress passed one very important act, of far-reaching consequence, to regulate shipping in trade

between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippines, in the Philippine Archipelago and between ports or places in the Philippines.

"In my judgment the need of the times is that the mandate should go forth to the American people as the judgment of their bench and bar, that territories can only be permanently held by the United States upon the condition that residents and inhabitants become citizens of the United States, and there shall be no tariff laws between such territories and the states of the union, but all shall be within the zone of free trade which has heretofore included our states and territories. In the light of such mandate and with a knowledge of the conditions which it exacts the American people may intelligently determine what territories are to be permanently retained. I am not one of those who think that it is absolutely essential that all territories of the United States should be admitted to statehood for I believe that under our system territories can be governed in harmony with our republican-democratic constitutional principles. The point which I emphasize, is, and it seems to me that the ultimate judgment of the lawyers of the country will enforce it, that the inhabitants of our territories must be entitled to United States citizenship and they must have free and unexed trade relations with us. Otherwise there would be a departure from constitutional methods and principles which will be revolutionary in their nature, and lead us to an imperialism which is inconsistent with republican-democratic institutions.

"Following the president's address the election of members and the reports of the secretary, treasurer and executive were in order. The discussion of a paper presented by J. M. Dickinson of Chicago, on the "Alaskan Boundary Case" concluded the day's session.

## CHICAGO AGENTS BUSY BUYING WHEAT.

**Millions of Bushels Purchased for Shipment East by Rail to Supply Big Shortage Among the Eastern Millers.**

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—According to the Examiner, agents of a Chicago grain house are here, buying wheat for the eastern market. It is said that 300,000 bushels of wheat have been bought in Oregon and Washington for shipment east, and that 8,000,000 bushels of wheat have also been purchased in Oregon and Washington, principally in the latter state, by eastern buyers for shipment to the east by rail.

"These western purchases of wheat," one of the agents is quoted as saying, "cannot affect the Chicago grain market. There is a shortage back east of the millers, and the purchases on the Pacific coast are simply to supply the urgent demands of the eastern millers."

## FORMER EMPLOYEES OF PULLMAN CAR CO.

**Go Back to Work and Accept a Reduction of Twenty Percent in Their Wages. Labor Leaders Ignored.**

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The Tribune today says:

Work will be resumed today, after a brief period of idleness, in the car shops of the Pullman company. The company will put 2,000 of its former employees at work at wages lower by ten and twenty percent than they were receiving previously. They will be employed in the repair department. These men have been picked with care in the ten days the plant has been

closed. In their number will be found none who have been known as labor agitators.

Six weeks ago the company began to lay off men. This was continued until September 15th, when all except a handful employed in one repair department were told to go.

The cut in wages to go into effect today will be general, extending to employees in the office force. The wage scale at the shops has ranged in the past from \$1.75 to \$7 a day.



# Judge Parker's Letter of Acceptance.

## CHALLENGE FROM PRES. ROOSEVELT

### Is Readily Accepted.

Democratic Candidate Demands a Return to Economical Administration,

And Sweeping Investigation

Of All Departments of the Government; Arraigns Imperialism and Executive Power Based on Caprice; Demands Tariff Reforms on

Prudent Lines, and Filipino Independence.

The defensive questions President Roosevelt asks in his letter of acceptance have been answered, and without equivocation. Judge Parker, in his letter, accepting the democratic nomination for president, which is made public today, picks up the gauntlet thrown down by the chief executive and in a claim and dignified way accepts the issues his opponent raises, and answers them by intelligently setting forth what he will do if elected president. He sets forth the urgent need of reform in public expenditures; he would make the pensions of all civil war veterans ample, but he would do it legally, and not for the purpose of creating favor for the chief executive; he would demand immediate investigation of the known dishonesty in the public service, and which a republican congress on the eve of a national campaign refused to order; he would have independence for the Philippines; he would at once inaugurate a fight against trust monopolies; and he would have tariff reform which he designates as one of the very cardinal principles of democracy.

To assist in the realization of these reforms, Judge Parker asks co-operation on the part of all persons who believe the time has come for a change, and he promises that if elected, he will be the chief magistrate of the whole nation, not of any faction, and to devote all his time, power and energy to the duties of the office.

#### His Letter.

Sept. 26, 1904.  
To the Hon. Champ Clark and Others,  
Committee, Etc.

Gentlemen: In my response to your committee at the formal notification proceedings I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and endorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessary prescribed limits of this letter.

While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is often times referred to as constitutionalism versus imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired we cannot permit or tolerate at any time or for any purpose the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or intended by the framers of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government and assume legislative or other powers not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unimpaired by constitutional limitations and freed with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dazzling results, but the principle of

democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people. The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untrodden paths hitherto untried, following blindly new ideals which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will-o'-the-wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

#### The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount which are made extensively at home for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of large industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, implicitly at least, promised to negotiate. Having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of those duties which the people never intended they should have and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff and against tariff reform generally is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth are looming up as industrial giants. In their case at least the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these duties, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always

differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country, as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

In my response to your committee I pointed out the method under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions. I desire again to express the opinion that this method should be followed.

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the federal senate throughout the next presidential term and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessities of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions in so far as is in our power should be our earnest endeavor.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can effectively be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the federal courts cannot be determined by the president or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution to the judiciary and not to the executive. The supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company versus the Call Publishing company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-fourth volume of the United States supreme court reports, at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

#### Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would accrue to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturer's point of view, it meant export; today the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, our markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our mar veto president, William McKinley, approached this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said "a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade."

The period of exclusive trade and commerce is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so called stand pat policy must give way; that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president, who had won the affection of his countrymen, ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "we favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy and advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a disconcerting exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum from which the federal government was empowered to offer a reduction in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley understood honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which, if ratified, would have had the twofold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of these agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the senate. Indeed they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity measures of the Dingley act seem destined to stand forth as a monument of legislative cowardice and political bad faith.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cubans, and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence such as the Cubans enjoy cannot be prudently granted to the Philippines at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Philippines, but to preserve our own rights, for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self government and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

**American Citizenship.**  
The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

**Civil Service.**  
The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

**Reclamation of Arid Lands.**  
A vast expanse of country in the west, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen states and territories, mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute, the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of home seekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of congress it encountered opposition based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to

secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the interior department having this great work in charge.

**Panama Canal.**  
An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficial influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we, as even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

**American Shipping.**  
Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but 5 per cent of our total exports and imports. For forty years prior to 1900, when the republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 50 per cent of our foreign commerce.

By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping to the foreign trade was greater by over 100,000 tons in 1810, nearly 100 years ago, than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely intrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy, which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies wrong from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

**Investigation of Government Departments.**  
Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic congress and executive will assure it.

**Army and Navy.**  
We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent infection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

**Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors.**  
The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those

"suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitate them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys, hunting through the statute, failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached sixty-two. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of sixty-two years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

The present pension commissioner indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the president for what he had done and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence, after all, seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former Democratic president did something looking in that direction. Even if that were so, which is not admitted, our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another.

The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the first, cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provided that the age of seventy-five years should be regarded as evidence of inability to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor at that age, but nearly all men are at sixty-two. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches; the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a new form. It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "it is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue."

This suggests the suspicion at least that the order was made to create an issue, that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. On the assumption that the order, as stated by the administration is revocable at the pleasure of the executive, it having been attempted, though perhaps unwarranted, to attach to the legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the constitution, I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that, that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

**Foreign Relations.**  
The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemnations of the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we claim no rights and will assume no duties save those of a friend and ally and defender as against European aggressions. It means that the role of the American continental policeman, that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens, that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and otherwise regulate its own internal affairs in its own way, and that any intervention in the affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out

their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

**Reform in Governmental Expenditures.**  
Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles of frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most important duty of the times."

The commanding issue now before the people of the Union? This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1876, which amounted to over \$100,000,000. It was in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last year announced to the congress were over \$182,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service, and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1890, amounting to \$127,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year, the seventh year of Grover Cleveland's second term, the increase aggregated \$55,000,000. There is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$30,000,000 paid for the Panama canal rights and to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of \$25,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all other purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The expenses of the first four years succeeding the last Democratic administration amounted to the enormous average of \$10,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American war, which occurred during that period. But the expenditures of the government during the three subsequent years ending June 30, 1894, were about \$30,000,000, which was a marked reduction, indicating a sane period since the close of the civil war.

This draft upon the revenues of the country had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we are presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation, "It is a condition and not a theory which confounds us, for although the present incumbent found at the close of his first year during which he assumed control of the administration a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than \$20,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$20,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the treasury department show that the deficit is increasing while the receipts are diminishing."

In this connection it is interesting to note that for administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

A man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the appalling excesses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause and take such immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and convicted and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation is being conducted by the proper authorities? When the chief executive reported to congress that "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries and by shameless and lawless means the proper conduct of the public service is gravely and to the detriment of the public interest, and to the due administration of the post-office department have been notoriously violated," was there a general popular demand for a rapid, sweeping investigation of congress and the executive branch by the executive himself? Such an investigation the Republican majority in congress would not permit, although the Democratic majority in the senate, a good government demanded it. And a majority was right. The liberty, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste and extravagance. Official extravagance is official crime.

There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government. It is a mere suggestion that the cost of the war department from \$10,000,000 in 1887 to \$1,500,000 in 1891 should be required to find, and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the public service in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by indulging at the polls the Republican majority of the house of representatives which recommends a congress to investigate the administration which made the disturbances.

**Reform in Expenditures.**  
Reform in expenditures must be in line with the chief, military and naval establishments. It is the nation's duty and its honor to maintain a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

**Conclusion.**  
I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume as best I can the responsibilities your convention has upon me. I solicit the cordial cooperation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men is needed at this time to bring about a vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined, and the people must render the verdict. Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged? Shall the wrong or be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege? Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism? Will calmness and confidence we wait the people's verdict?

If called to the office of president I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that for many a time this time would be wise, and there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.



## TWO

## Aged South Side Ladies Lie

## Cold In Death.

Mrs. Dennis Sullivan Died Yesterday,

While Mrs. Addie Houtzer Passed to Rest This Morning.

Funeral of John Conley, Also of Little Gladys Sibert. Other South Side Items of Interest.

Mrs. Addie Elenora Houtzer, wife of Robert Houtzer of 542 South Pine street died at 5 o'clock this morning death resulting from cancer after an illness of one year's duration. The deceased was born in Allen county and her maiden name was Curtis. She lived to the age of 77 years and is survived by her husband, one son—Frank Houtzer—and one daughter—Mrs. Viola Smith.

Funeral services will be conducted at Grace M. E. church by the Rev. W. J. Hagerman, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment will be made in Woodlawn cemetery.

Funeral Tomorrow

The funeral of the seventeen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sibley of Lake street will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence.

Wedding Bells

The wedding of H. G. Hurlbaker and Miss Carrie L. Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rice of 718 South Main street is announced for October 6th at the bride's parental home.

Saturday evening, Rev. W. M. Curry spoke the words which joined the hearts and lives of Edward P. Gies and Miss Valera Wilkins. Mr. Gies is the proprietor of a cleaning and pressing shop opposite the Central market on Main.

Conley Funeral

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Rev. Father Reppert officiated at the funeral over the remains of John Conley, who was found dead in a room in the French Hotel early Saturday morning. John was a resident of Lima.

Among the Churches

The Methodist service at the Little German Lutheran church at the corner of East Kibby and Jackson streets was well attended yesterday.

Rev. Curry preached at Rockport yesterday afternoon the occasion being the fall meet of Lima Presbytery. Six new members were taken in at the Malta street Presbyterian church yesterday morning.

The Second street M. E. church congregation is growing so rapidly that although it has only been about six weeks since the new edifice was built the seating capacity is under quite and arrangements will have to be made for more seats.

Grace church congregation will give Rev. Hagerman and family a fare well at the church tomorrow evening. The new pastor Rev. Wilcox will be here next Sunday.

## A BAD DISORDER

In the fall of 1895 I contracted that fearful disease, Blood Poison. It gained such headway that I was forced to resign my position and seek relief at Hot Springs. After spending all the means I had I went to Memphis. In less than three weeks I was in a hospital, and after nine weeks of suffering I was discharged as cured. In less than a month every bone in my body seemed to be affected and felt as if they would break at the least exertion. Again I was compelled to resign, and I returned to the hospital for a seven weeks' stay. When I came out I was advised to try farming. When I first went on the farm I prevailed on the only firm who handled drugs to get me one dozen bottles of S. S. S. At that time both of my hands were broken out with blisters and I was covered with boils and sores. In the meantime my druggist had gotten two dozen bottles of S. S. S. for me and I began to use, and after taking the thirteenth bottle not a sore or boil was visible. R. B. POWELL, East 9th St., Little Rock, Ark.

Of all human diseases, Contagious Blood Poison is the most hideous and hateful. The victim is tortured with eating ulcers, sores and abscesses, unsightly blotches, eruptions and other symptoms of the miserable disease. S. S. S. has been used successfully for nearly fifty years for Contagious Blood Poison. It contains no mercury, potash or other mineral. Our home treatment book gives all the symptoms of this disease. Medical advice free.

## If You're Sick

Why don't you try a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before each meal and at bed time. You'll be surprised at the amount of good it will do you. It has cured thousands of sickly men and women in the past a d won't fail you now. It is unequalled for curing Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Nausea, Female Complaints and Malaria. Try a bottle and test it for yourself. Avoid substitutes.

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

"Mistah HawKins, You Git Aout."

'Bil' Hawkins, the colored orator and booze fighter from east Kibby street had his "dizlies" on Saturday evening and going to the Cooper concert on south Main street, where about 150 people were congregated kicked up a little muss. When told by one of the colored attendants to desist, 'Bil' replied that he would make the fellow climb back up on the stage faster than a shot outen a pop gun. Then it was Mistah HawKins' move, and the speed at which he left the show ground would put King Caxon on the has been 'shelt'.

Death of Mrs. Dennis Sullivan. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock Mrs. Dennis Sullivan passed away at her home 214 south Pine street death being due to uraemic poisoning.

Mrs. Sullivan was 72 years old and had been ill the past eight months. The aged husband and one son John Sheehan survive.

Funeral services will be held at St. Johns church tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock Rev. Father Reppert officiating. Interment will be made in Gethsemani.

Told in a Brief Way.

Mrs. Frank Abe of south Main street has returned from a visit to Chicago and Milwaukee.

St. Louis was the destination of Frank McFarland of west Kibby street this morning. He left over the Chicago & Erie.

After visiting Mrs. I. Murphy of south Main street her daughter Mrs. M. S. Morgan and husband have returned to Valparaiso, Ind.

Mrs. Ada Stout and son have left for their home in Birmingham, Ala. via Columbus after a pleasant visit with local friends.

Mrs. Charity Blackburn of Second street a patient at the LaBelle Sanatorium is reported better.

Robert Casar of the firm of Blum & Casar was a guest of Findlay friends yesterday.

The Smith sisters, Gertrude and Ruby were called to Lima Saturday. Their father was killed by a horse and is in a serious condition.

George Bennett of Milgrove, Ind. called on his wife yesterday. She is stopping with her mother, Mrs. Anna Lawrence on Greenlawn avenue.

Mrs. William Smith of south Pine street is returning from Missouri. Mrs. E. A. Cook of Findlay.

After a pleasant visit with Tim friends Mrs. John Hancock has returned to Magnolia Springs, O.

Am Baker of west Main street left this morning for Colorado where he expects to locate in some town in the western part of the state.

Mrs. Oscar Dixon of Second street was seriously ill yesterday but is reported better this morning although not out of danger.

Miss Jessie Davis of west Kibby street has returned from West O. where she has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Zella Goddard.

Miss Ophelia O'Neil of Franklin Pa. is a guest of Mrs. Arthur Stuckey of south Union street.

Mr. William Wilson of Calliwell, O. is visiting his sister Mrs. B. G. DeVoe of south Elizabeth street. Mr. Wilson is a commissioner of Noble county.

Miss Fern VanEmon of south Main street entertained at dinner yesterday in honor of Miss Carrie L. Rice who will soon be a bride.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ravor of McPherson avenue a son.

Edward F. Sheppard and Miss Ella Ryan of Sandusky have returned home after a visit with her sister Mrs. Will Shear and husband of south West street.

White Sullivan of south Main street accompanied Frank McFarland to St. Louis this morning.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, dyspepsia and strengthen the stomach. H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

For wood of any kind, call Central Coal Co. Both phones. 89 12

## OLD SETTLERS' EXCURSION.

The Erie railroad will run special excursion to Youngstown, Lisbon and Greenville October 4th. Train leaves Lima at 8 55 a. m. fare \$1.75 round trip to Youngstown and Lisbon. \$4.75 to Greenville, Pa. Tickets good 30 days returning on regular trains.

For information call on Erie agents, Lima division. 296 d&w 11

Cause of Insomnia. Indigestion usually always disturbs the sleep more or less and is often the cause of insomnia. Many cases have been permanently cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. See bottle for full directions.

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## LOST

## Four Pounds in One Bath.

## Allen County

Observer Is Much Taken With the

Curative Waters of Mt. Clemens, of Which He Writes Intelligent Letter.

Hears But Little Politics Among Cosmopolitan Thousands Gathered at Resort, Yet Michigan Is Having Hot Campaign.

Mt. Clemens Mich. Sept. 22. 04. Dear Times—There are many of your readers who perhaps do not know that one of the most celebrated health resorts and watering places in America lies within one hundred and fifty miles of their doors. A city of seven thousand people a majority of whom depend almost altogether upon the money spent here by visitors who come here for health or recreation. The busy months are July and August when the hotels and boarding houses are filled to overflowing sometimes as high as four thousand strangers being in the city at once and some parties estimate the number as much higher. When you stop to figure that the expense of these guests average more than \$25 per week you can get an idea of the amount of money left in the city. It takes twenty-one days to take a thorough course of bathing taking one bath a day. Parties having the rheumatism seem to derive the greatest benefits. In a very short time at any of the large bath houses you will see people on crutches people with canes people on stretchers in invalid chairs all anxious and hoping for relief. Parties who have not been afflicted too long are nearly sure to get permanent relief and most of them go away cured. Those who are quite old and have been diseased for a long time are usually much benefited.

Still another class comes here people who come to spend their vacation and have a good time and take in baths incidentally.

Board and lodging costs from \$7 at private houses to \$28 per week at the most expensive hotels. At the bathing it is about 50c per day and the attention is allowed 2c but the custom is to tip your attendant another 25c which makes your bath cost a dollar. The water used in the bath is so strongly impregnated with saline properties that when in the tub you feel your head upon a cloth stretched across the end and there to keep your head out of the water and the balance of your body will float easily. This water is oh so good. Walks don't hurt even hundred feet deep and the drinked much after the way out wells are drilled the same kind of drinks and foods. My first experience in taking a bath was anything but pleasant. I thought I would burn the hair off of my toes and the way that I felt I went for me was a caution. He thumped me and when my back was turned I think he jumped on me with both feet. I yelled and old him if he didn't quit I would start another bath house and bust him up but he went on just the same. After he got tired he told me up and laid me away to sweat and to gods but he was successful when I got out of that bath room and went on the scales to get weighed again I found that four pounds of me had been started down the river to fatten the fish in lake St. Clair.

Mt. Clemens is a beautiful little city laid out in 1819 by Judge Clemens whose monument adorns the city park. It is one of the most orderly cities notwithstanding so many strangers within it all the time that I ever saw although the saloons are open at all times. One of the funny things that strikes a stranger is the number of slot machines in the city. You find them everywhere on the streets and in the hotels restaurants and all places of like character. I counted seven machines big and little in one room where the chief article for sale was spring water from the mineral springs found here. A friend told me a few days ago that he saw a boardload of excursionists start away to attend the dedication of a church and that part of the refreshments taken along was a slot machine.

People come here from everywhere. At the hotel where I stop there are parties from Los Angeles California Patterson New Jersey New York City Pittsburgh Chicago and nearly every state and territory is represented at some hotel in the city. There is no disposition of the business people or others to be extortionate in their charges and every stranger is treated kindly and with the greatest respect, whether he be a millionaire or a party who is not nearly able to pay

up money enough to pay his expenses in search of health. You hear very little politics discussed here although there is a red-hot state campaign on in the state of Michigan.

Mr. Ferris the democratic candidate for governor is out with a special issue, and with the assistance of a corps of able speakers is shaking up the dry bones in a way that promises good results. W. RUSSELL

THE STAGE.

Theatre goes of the present time have become so used to lavish stage mountings and spectacular effects that a play has little hope for success unless careful attention is given to this portion of the stage production. Knowing this the management of 'In the Shadow of the Gallows' has spared no expense in giving the play adequate mounting. The story is such that it gives ample opportunity for a display of stagecraft and the result is some of the most novel effects ever seen. The railroad setting and that showing the breakwater are particularly effective and will be a revelation to those who see the play at Fairhol opera house on Wednesday night.

You cannot cure piles by external application. Any remedy to be effective must be applied inside, right at the seat of the trouble. Manzan is put up in a collapsible tube with a nozzle so that it reaches inside and applies the remedy where it is most needed. Manzan strengthens the blood vessels and nerves so that piles are impossible. Manzan relieves the pain almost instantly, heals, soothes, cools and cures. H. J. Vorkamp.

DAILY EXCURSIONS. LAST TWO MONTHS OF ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Round trip tickets to St. Louis are on sale daily from Lima via Pennsylvania lines, good returning fifteen days or sixty days the time now remaining to see the World's Greatest Exposition including the Philippine exhibit on good as a trip to the Philippines. The Expo Train leaves 5:05 p. m. daily reaches St. Louis at convenient hour next morning. Full information may be obtained from J. W. Reed ticket agent.

Beck's Henny and Far is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and solvent properties that cut the phlegm allowing it to be thrown off moves the bowels gently. Cures croup, whooping cough and colds in one night. H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

OBITUARY.

Samuel Sellers was born near Greenwich, Pa. December 1, 1837. Died September 20, 1904, aged 67 years 8 months and 14 days.

When he was 22 years of age he married his parents to Mrs. Mary O. who was then in her little more than an unbroken widow. These were the days of log cabins of oak and of ordinary roads the days when the nearest neighbor was the best and the howling wolf the days when he smoke coming from a neighbor's abn was always a welcome sight to be pinner.

With these environments Mr. Sellers grew to manhood. In 1854 Mr. Sellers was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Barton. To this union was born sixteen children eight sons and eight daughters. In early manhood he united with the Lutheran church in Perry township. Some years after ward he united with the M. E. church at Fletcher Chapel and has continued a faithful member of this church ever since, always attending services when health would permit.

Father Sellers had no educational advantages except the meagre provisions of the local school house in the wilderness. He so utilized his time and applied his mind that he was a well informed man. He was the pioneer singing teacher of the community and for years was a leader in church and Sunday school.

This father like a ripened sheaf is gathered to the garner. Like the splendid oak of the forest he is fallen. But we weep not as those who have no hope.

Seven sons five daughters thirty three grand children five great grand children three brothers three sisters with a large circle of more remote relatives, friends and neighbors it is hard to mourn his departure.

The funeral was conducted at Fletcher Chapel by Rev. A. M. Crist Friday at 10 o'clock and the remains were in iced at the Barton cemetery.

Dearest father thou hast left us. And our loss we deeply feel. But 'tis God that has bereft us. He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee. When the day of life is fled. When in Heaven with joy to greet thee.

Where no farewell tears are shed.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Be sure the name is on the wrapper.

CASTORIA.

Be sure the name is on the wrapper.

Be sure the name is on the wrapper.

## ADVOCATES STRIKE AMONG

Married Women If Their Husbands Refuse to Give Them Right of Suffrage.

New Castle Pa., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Charles W. Foulks of this city, principal speaker at the twenty-first annual convention of the Lawrence county Christian Temperance Union, has advocated a strike among the married women if their husbands refuse to give them the right of suffrage so that women can vote down the liquor traffic. She said: "If the men do not recognize our right to political suffrage the women should retaliate by refusing to cook for the men. In this manner the men will soon be brought to time and will recognize a woman's power."

PLENTY OF PROOF. From People You Know—From Lima Citizens.

The greatest skeptic can hardly fail to be convinced in the face of evidence like this. It is impossible to produce better proof of merit than the testimony of residents of Lima, of people who can be seen at any time. Read the following case of it.

D. A. Herring old producer living at the Hotel Normandie says: "My back was so lame and sore some times that I could hardly get up or down from a chair without great pain. Hearing so much about Doan's Kidney Pills I procured a box at W. M. Melville's drug store and commenced to use them. I had only taken a few doses when I felt their beneficial effects. The aches and pains soon disappeared and I felt as well as ever."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

THE LIMA CARPET CLEANING AND RENOVATING WORKS.

We wish to state to the public that we have installed the latest improved air compressor built especially for cleaning carpets. There is no secret about our process, and if you doubt our method or ability to clean carpets come to our plant and we will gladly show you how it is done. Carpets soiled from grease or coal soot so the colors are not bright we recommend scouring in connection with compressed air cleaning. We use a preparation especially for this purpose which will not injure the fabric or the colors making them look like new. Goods called for and delivered free.

All work guaranteed. New phone 881. old phone 176 R. MAURER BROS. 802 W. High St.

A new theory that is proving successful in the cure of cough, lung and bronchial affections is offered in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy cures the mucous, heals the membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes, wards off pneumonia and strengthens the system generally. Croup and whooping cough disappear before its use as snow before the sunshine of spring. It is pleasant. H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

\$12 to St. Paul or Minneapolis and Return From Chicago.

The Chicago Great Western railway will on September 28th, 29th and 30th sell tickets at above low rates. For further information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A. 113 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. 95 cod 12

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Aids Nature.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Special Fares to the Pacific Coast via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 15th to October 15th, inclusive, one way second class colonist fares to California and Idaho Pacific coast points, to Montana, North Dakota and the northwest will be in effect from all stations on Pennsylvania lines. For full particulars, call on local ticket agent of those lines. 11-100 15 d&w

Cured Hemorrhages of the Lungs. Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages, writes A. M. Ake of Wood land. "I took treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp and Wm. M. Melville.

CHEAP PACIFIC COAST TICKETS.

From Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, the Erie R. R. will sell tickets to the Pacific coast at exceedingly low rates. Apply to agents for particulars, or C. L. Enos, T. P. A., Marion, O. 80 11

Why pay rent when you can own a home. Also 15 other properties on our list.

Enquire, R. J. DEWEY, care of

The Lima Savings Bank & Trust Company, South Main St. Near Vine.

LUTZ'S BARBER SHOP and BATH ROOMS. For Ladies and Gentlemen. Hot, Cold, Shower and Vapor Baths. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting. Done to Order. Northeast corner Public Square.

The Excelsior & Lumber Co. have on hand Hard Wood, Building Timber, also Shove Wood in suitable lengths, split and hewn. Mill and yard at corner Pennsylvania and Grand streets.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets. A Day's Refreshment for Busy People. Keeps the System Clean and Healthy. A Good Substitute for Coffee. Sold by all Dealers.

HOTEL WEELIN. Newly Renovated and Remodeled. Steam Heat Throughout.

Rooms in Suites or Single. By the day, week or month. Central location. Convenient to business portion of Lima. Mally Block, North Main St., Lima, O. Sept 1st 1904

Why indeed gratifying to us to have so many of our lady friends take their pencil and figure on our soap deal, and compare it with the soap club proposition. The result is we have sold sixty boxes of Star Soap in three weeks. No wonder as long as our price is 8 cakes for 25c, and a solid oak Rocking Chair, and many other premiums in sight.

"Another thing"—Are you drinking Japan Tea? If you are it surely is to your interest to try our new 1904 crop Japan Teas. Choice grade 60c, and the finest raised on Japan soil for 80c. We never before owned as choice drinking Japan Teas as this season.

LIMA TEA CO., 21 Public Square

EASY to Get to

Quick Loans on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Cows, Carriages, Wagons and Other Personal Property.

EASY to Pay

BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

LIMA CHATTEL LOAN CO., 209 Opera House Block.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

Easy to Get to

Quick Loans on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Cows, Carriages, Wagons and Other Personal Property.

EASY to Pay

BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

**LIMA CHATTEL LOAN CO.,** 209 Opera House Block.

**Why Buy Poor Soda Water.**

When you can buy the Purest and Best for the same money at

**5c CIGAR.**

**Stolzenbach's.**

**Ice Cream Soda 5 Cents.**

**New House for Sale On Easy Terms.**

**A Bargain for This Week Only.**

**About Your Eyes.**

Of course the object of wearing glasses is to give comfort and use to the eyes. But that is not all. They should look as well on you as possible, help your appearance. We give this part of our work special attention. We keep the latest and best styles and if we do your work you will not only see well but look well. We have the best equipped optical office in western Ohio, and one of the best in the state. Visit us and see.

**C. F. HUGHES, Optician,** Delvel Block, north Main St. second block north of square. Phone 1475.

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# NINE

Whose Names Are "Maud"

Were Beaten

And the Trick Was Neatly Turned.

VanAnda Deserted and Joined the Ranks of the Enemy,

Only to Be Slaughtered When He Appeared on Findlay's Firing Line. Lima Outplayed the Gas Town Boys.

Lima ..... 6  
Findlay ..... 4

"And her name was Maud."

The worst bunch of kickers, ever met their Waterloo at the hands of Egbert's yodlers on the Wheeler park grounds yesterday afternoon and even Manager "Bill" Bailey must admit that his "Mauds" were beaten fairly and squarely and that they were not robbed by the terrible Chew whom he feared worse than the whole Lima team. Bailey delayed the beginning of the contest for nearly half an hour while wrangling over permitting Chew to umpire and when he finally gave in he announced that he would stand to be "chewed" as long as the dear audience should be satisfied with Chew's decisions. Bailey should be "chewed," for Chew or no other umpire ever did favor work on the diamond. There wasn't a single decision rendered throughout the game that could reasonably be questioned. Findlay was beaten because the "Mauds" were outplayed.

**Van Anda's Downfall.**  
Van Anda, the star pitcher of the Central League, who pitched for Wayne into winning the pennant, after having joined Lima for fifteen days' service, deserted the yodlers on a party given Saturday night and joined Findlay. He appeared on the firing line for the "Mauds" yesterday and, while he pitched as well as he ever did in his life, he met defeat at the hands of the yodlers whom he

had deserted. Van Anda never won a game pitched against Lima. He has tried to turn the trick with Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Findlay, behind him, but in each instance he has failed.

Railing, the Texas leaguer, pitched for the local team and was at his best. The "Mauds" are all heavy hitters, usually, but they failed to successfully solve Railing's own peculiar and puzzling twisters. Lima put up a fine game all around and everyone concerned, with the single exception of Dr. Drake admitted that the Gas town boys were outplayed.

Story of the Game.

Lima started in to win from the first and Findlay going first to bat went down and out in the first half of the first inning. In one, two, three order. In the second half Lima made two runs, Bierman starting the attack on Van Anda with a single. He scored on Schweitzer's wild throw over third base in returning the ball after Jones' singled to left center. Jones reached third and scored on Schlatter's single. Schlatter tried to stretch the hit to a two-bagger and was caught at second.

In the first half of the second Findlay scored one run, Donner hitting to left for three bases and scoring on Jutzl's only passed ball of the game.

Nothing more was doing in the run getting line until the second half of the fifth when Jutzl singled and Roy Sealts bunted safely. Both scored on Railing's three bagger.

In the second half of the sixth, Jones started off with a single, was advanced to second by Schlatter's sacrifice and scored on Reichard's hot grounder that was booted into right field by Findlay's second baseman.

Findlay made a desperate rally in the seventh and for a few minutes the attack appeared dangerous. Donner started with a two-base hit and score on Schweitzer's two-bagger. The latter then crossed the plate after Schlatter had made a bad throw to Bierman in attempt to trap Dombroski between first and second. "Dombroski" reached third on a sacrifice and scored on a fly to right field. Score: Lima 5, Findlay 4.

In the eighth Lima increased her lead one run. Bierman reached first on an error at short and scored on Jones' three-base driver to left field. Jones was caught at the plate on a return of Schlatter's fly to right field and the run getting of the game was at an end.

Score by Innings:

Lima ..... 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 5-6  
Findlay ..... 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0-4

# NEW

Faces Seen in Old Places.

Changes Made

In the Official Family of C. H. & D.,

And the New System Is Christened as the Great Central Route.

Wm. Cotter to Be General Manager of Pere Marquette and C. A. Parker Will Be Elected Vice President.

The C. H. & D. system as recognized is slowly but surely adjusting itself to the new conditions, and while but few changes in the official family have been made, they are coming as needed. At the Cincinnati end of the line it was given out yesterday that a new traffic manager has been installed and the new system finally christened to be known hereafter as "The C. H. & D. and P. M. System Great Central Route." According to the Enquirer, Wm. Cotter, who has been manager of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at St. Louis, will, on the first of next month, take the position of general manager of the Pere Marquette property, with headquarters at Detroit.

C. A. Parker, who is now traffic manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, will be elected vice president of the combined system—C. H. & D. and Pere Marquette lines—to take effect October 1.

Mr. Parker is to have charge of all traffic matters. The placing of all traffic matters in the charge of Mr. Parker will naturally result in the abolishment of the position of freight traffic manager of the C. H. & D., now filled by A. H. McLeod, and that of general traffic manager of the Pere Marquette, now filled by A. Parliard. Messrs. McLeod and Parliard will doubtless be taken care of and probably will be made either assistants to Mr. Parker or given the title of general freight agent.

Mr. Parker is a very able traffic

man and was at one time freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific and for a number of years was in the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

THE NEW NAME

Preserves the Identity of Both the Important Lines.

The child born some months since to the railroad world, known as another system, comprising the C. H. & D. and the Pere Marquette Railroad, with the C. C. and L., was last night duly christened in railway parlance, says the Enquirer, and as so universally the custom, bears the parental name and is to be known as the "C. H. & D. & P. M. System Great Central Route."

"Great Central Route," indicating the central or middle states through which the lines traverse, first crossing as it does the Lake Michigan from the western shores, or eastern line of Wisconsin to the western shores of Michigan, by magnificent car ferries second to none in like service, thence across the state of Michigan to Detroit river, again by car ferries to the Canadian side on through to the Niagara frontier. From the south, Cincinnati north through the state of Ohio and again Michigan—a network of lines through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and a gridiron in the state of Michigan.

In christening the child it was the purpose to maintain the identity of the two well-known lines comprising the combination and a desire to regard, to the fullest extent, the wishes of the kind public of the states through which the rails extend, each state, Michigan and Ohio, claiming the respective lines as an offspring and a charge which they have fostered and cherished for years.

The bringing together of the two lines as a system will open up to the business interests of each state through which they run another channel for through traffic as has not up to this time been enjoyed, makes it possible through other gateways than at present exist by other great systems to vastly expand their commercial interests.

It is fully to suffer from the horrible plague of the night, itching piles, Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

## DEFIANCE

Citizens Adopted Resolutions

While on Their Return Trip From This City.

Members of the Party That Visited Lima Were Evidently Well Pleased With the Entertainment Provided.

The Defiance Crescent-News publishes the following:  
As the Defiance party journeyed homeward, a motion was made and carried authorizing Mayor Cameron to appoint a committee to draft a suitable communication to Colonel Hobart and the citizens of Lima, expressive of the feelings of the members on the way in which they had been entertained. Mayor Cameron appointed on this committee J. L. Patterson, W. C. Kegel and John W. Winn, who reported as follows:

On Board C. & L. M. train, September 23, 1904.  
To Col. Hobart and the Hospitable Citizens of Lima:  
This party of citizens of Defiance on their way from Lima, where they have been so splendidly provided for and entertained by you, desire individually and collectively to give expression in some enduring form of their high appreciation of the many courtesies, pleasures and enjoyments extended them.

From the moment this train with its half hundred passengers left the city of Defiance as your guests, until the present moment, the day has been one of continual enjoyment. Nor is this all. Our enjoyment has been heightened by reason of the material profit which has come to us through this visit. A visit to your pleasure resorts, your great manufacturing industries and the splendid ride over your beautiful streets, were object lessons from which we can not help but profit. The beauty and loveliness of your city, the magnificence of your great manufacturing, mercantile and educational and commercial interests and institutions, are equalled only by the high character and hospitality of your citizenship. The pleasant greetings and many kindnesses shown us on this occasion will remain green in our memory so long as life shall last.  
J. L. PATTERSON,  
W. C. KEGEL,  
JOHN W. WINN.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Buckle's Arctica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For ulcers, wounds, piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

# The Lima Dry Goods Co.

## A Superb Gathering of Women's Apparel.



Elegant but inexpensive is the thought which occurs to the observer of the well-selected lines in the garment section, comprising the latest ideas embodied in choice and desirable materials. No matter where you may go or what you may pay, no more graceful, more original and finer tailored work can be found.

While the price is a very important factor in the selection of garments there are other elements deserving of consideration.

Quality, fit, material, workmanship and style are pre-eminently important. In choosing from our assortment you have the assurance of absolute perfection in all these things.

### Umbrellas to Lose at School.

These are some exceptional Umbrella values that we've provided especial for the children's use at school.

They're good enough to serve the purpose any umbrella is intended for, yet cheap enough to lose.

26 inch fast color umbrellas, with natural stick handles, very strong and durable, 39c each.

26 inch good quality fast colors umbrellas, with dresden, natural stick or polished handles, special at 49c each.

26 inch fine quality fast black mercerized umbrellas with papagon frames, silver trimmed natural stick handles, very exceptional values at 69c each.

Very fine fast color Sicilian Taffeta umbrellas with silver trimmed natural stick, Dresden or horn handles special at \$1.

### Wash Goods.

36 inch fine percales, excellent styles, blues, reds and grays, the 12 1-2c quality at 10c yd.  
32 inch Madras Gingham in seerucker stripes, just the proper styles for children's dresses, boy's waists and shirts. The usual price of this quality and width is 15c but our price for this lot is 10c yard.

### Ruffled Curtains.

300 pairs ruffled muslin curtains, good quality, excellent size for bedrooms, 39c pair.

### This Week

We offer 5 cases 36 inch soft-finish bleached muslin, a well known and popular brand, usual price 9c at 8c a yard.

233 and 235 North Main Street.

221-223 North Main St. THE NEW BLUEM STORE. 221-223 North Main St.



SEPTEMBER FUR SALE.



For the careful and satisfactory selection of furs there is no more advantageous time than the present, when stocks are complete to the smallest item and special September prices prevail.

Ours was the first shipment the factory sent out; we had the choice of the skins and manufactured price. We personally inspected every piece when received and can promise our patrons prime furs.

### \$5.00 Fox Scarfs.

Single skin Fox Scarfs, Isabella or Sable, thoroughly tanned, well furred skins, two fox brushers.

Price \$5.00.

Fox Scarfs, Stoles, etc, from \$5.00 to \$60.00.

On Fox Furs, which are very much in demand this season, we can promise our customers a great saving.

### \$1.75 for River Mink.

Natural color, soft pliable skins, full deep fur, six 12-inch tails trimming.

Price \$1.75.

### \$3.50 to \$6.00 Styles.

Blended River Mink Scarfs in za-za style, some plain, some lined with squirrel, fancy silk ornaments and a chain fastening, some two skins, some four; excellent qualities.

Prices \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Genuine Marten Scarfs, Norway Marten Scarfs, Persian Lamb, Siberian Squirrel, Natural Mole, Nutria, Beaver Scarfs etc., in all the popular styles.

On Wednesday, September 28th, Mr. E. P. Robinson, known to many of our fur patrons, will be at this store with a full line of Seal Jackets and novelties. Prospective purchasers will do well to see this line. Repair work promptly attended to.



Dry Goods, Suit House.

G. E. BLUEM.

321-223 North Main Street.



### THE IDLER.

In giving the program of the Woman's Home Missionary meeting on last Wednesday afternoon, the name of Miss Parkinson was unintentionally omitted. Miss Parkinson has a very pretty voice, and her number delighted her hearers.

Dr. George S. Conant, aged 51 years, who died in New York last Friday of diabetes, is said to have willed his brain to the medical faculty of Cornell University, that further investigation may be made of his theory that his disease could be traced to the brain. He suffered for years, and consulted many specialists without obtaining any promise of relief or hope of a cure.

Dr. Conant then took up the study of diabetes, using himself as a subject for his experiments. After an exhaustive study he came to the conclusion that the trouble had its root in the brain, which he believed to be affected.

Men who would dress in the newest and highest style must wear brown leather overcoats this winter. The rage for autos is responsible for these overcoats, but the truly fashionable are wearing them even when they deign to walk.

Charles C. Marshall, a popular young Sidneyite, has been appointed grand district deputy by Grand Exalted Ruler O'Brien of the order of Elks. Mr. Marshall's appointment will be eminently satisfactory in northwestern Ohio.

The expert accountant called to investigate the affairs of the defunct German-American bank at Sidney, announces that he has found discrepancies aggregating \$140,000. This causes the Sidney News to ask:

"Who are the parties that are guilty of the breach of trust, or to put it plainly, who stole the money?"

J. A. Bendure, superintendent of the city electric lines, took a carload of guests over the Ft. Wayne, Van Wert and Lima line, to Delphos, yesterday afternoon. Service is not regularly opened to Delphos, but will be in a few days. The hourly cars be-

tween here and Elida are doing a very satisfactory passenger business.

W. T. Boyer, of Columbus, is in the city, in advance of Gus Hill's big musical extravaganza, "The Polley Player," which will appear at the Faurst opera house next Monday.

William Lane, who went to Kansas City about two weeks ago, being called there by a telegram which announced that his uncle, William O'Connor, had been seriously injured, returned home last evening, accompanied by his uncle, who is now on the road to recovery. Mr. O'Connor is a guest at the home of Michael Lane, 673 north Union street.

**USED FOR PNEUMONIA.**  
Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results in every case." Refuse substitutes. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp and Wm. M. Melville.

### VANDERBILT HAS NOTIFIED

Republican Leaders That He Will Not Accept of a Congressional Nomination.

New York, Sept. 26.—Cornellius Vanderbilt has notified the republican leaders of New York county that he will not accept the offer of the republican nomination in the 13th congressional district. He was urged last week to accept the nomination by the local leaders.

The present representatives from that district is Francis Burton Harrison, who was nominated for lieutenant governor by the democratic convention just held at Saratoga.

**Doctors Could Not Help Her.**  
"I had kidney trouble for years," writes Mrs. Raymond Conner, of Shelton, Wash., "and the doctors could not help me. I tried Foley's Kidney Cure, and the very first dose gave me relief and I am now cured. I can not say too much for Foley's Kidney Cure. It makes the diseased kidneys sound so they will eliminate the poisons from the blood. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp and Wm. M. Melville.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

### MONROE TOWNSHIP.

The people of Monroe township will meet in convention at the township house, Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, from 7 till 8 o'clock p. m., standard time, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for member of school board for said township.

DR. STADLER.

J. M. WALLACE.

Committee.

### NOTICE.

Jackson township electors, you are requested to meet at the township house, October 8, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination five candidates for members of board of education of Jackson township.

NORTON SAGER.

Dem. Cen. Committeeman.

J. C. MARSH.

Rep. Cen. Committeeman.

dw

### AMANDA TOWNSHIP.

Democratic primaries will be held Friday afternoon, October 7th, at 3 o'clock, at township house, for purpose of nominating a township ticket and school board.

L. E. MILLER.

Committeeman.

**GO TO MILLER'S THEATRE ON WAYNE STREET, WEEK OF SEPT. 26TH AND SEE THE LARGEST SHOW OF THE SEASON—24 IN NUMBER—ALL NEW FACES; HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. CONTINUOUS SHOW.**

### ANOTHER LARGE CROWD

Greeted Cooper's free show Saturday night.

The Cooper Medicine Company, on vacant lot south Main street, is drawing immense crowds. His wonderful preparation—Cooper's New Discovery—is in great demand by the Lima people. Testimonials are coming in every day. Sales room on the grounds are open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. and are crowded every day. Don't fail to hear Cooper tonight.

Jas. Taylor, of Kendallville, Ind., was seriously diseased with kidney and bladder trouble for 20 years. He tested every known remedy without much benefit, until he used Pileux. This new discovery cured him, and Mr. Taylor advises all persons suffering from kidney or bladder trouble to get a bottle of Pileux at once. P. F. Vorkamp, agent.



## When Phyllis Took Me Seriously

By Robert McLean Johnson

Copyright, 1904, by Hubert McLean Johnson

"Phyllis," I asked, "will you marry me?"

"Seven!" said Phyllis.

I looked at her in astonishment.

"Seven?" I questioned. "Seven what?"

"Why, the score, you silly," she responded demurely. "Some one has to keep track of it."

That's the trouble with Phyllis. If her sense of humor were not so highly developed, I'm quite sure I should have had her ages ago. She never will take me seriously.

"But the score?" I cried desperately. "Anyway we'll not count the other six times."

"But I would very much rather," Phyllis was starting into the fire. I didn't know just what she meant. I never was much good at guessing.

"Well," I answered indifferently, "just as you please. Count them if you like. All I meant was that none of them mattered so much as this time."

"Positively your last chance, ladies and gentlemen!" she cried gayly. I assented in my most dignified manner. Phyllis laughed. I do wish she would take me seriously once in a while.

"Why do you keep on proposing to me like this?" she asked me.

I shrugged my shoulders.

"If you must have it," I replied flippantly, "I suppose it's my little form of diversion—my hobby, if you will. We all have our hobbies more or less, you know."

Phyllis frowned. I like that frown immensely. Then she looked at me quickly when I was not expecting it.

"You appear to be enjoying yourself," she complained.

"Me?" I queried in mock innocence. "Oh I protest! Really I'm not!"

Phyllis frowned again.

"Well, then, you ought to be," I said.

"I know," I agreed. "I ought to be. Seven times ought to be productive of more than it has shown so far. I wonder if I wonder if it will do it."

"You haven't been answered for seven yet," said Phyllis.

"No," said I, "nor for any of the other six either."

"Now, there was Daisy Graham," said Phyllis incoherently. "He asked me to marry him thirteen times and swore eternal devotion each time whether I would have him or no. There's a man for you!"

"And then went and married Kitty Macpherson," said I almost to myself.

"No," corrected Phyllis. "Kitty married him."

"While Atkinson came next," I ventured.

"He only ran up to thirteen," said Phyllis.

"Which accounts for his failure," I suggested.

"I think the little fellow from the bank when I met in the summer came after that," she murmured interrogatively.

"Surely you don't count him?" I questioned in surprise. "Why, you told me yourself that he only lasted till the second round."

"He would probably have stayed longer if you hadn't come down last Sunday," said Phyllis in a vexed way. "You always do turn up at the most important moments."

"Had I only known you didn't want me," I began.

"I can't remember who was next," said Phyllis quietly. "Do you know?"

"I think," said I reflectively, "I added about two to my own score that day. I always liked you in white, you know."

"One," said Phyllis, consulting her tablets.

"Hold your head that way again," I said. "What long eyelashes you have!"

Phyllis deliberately turned the other way.

"Hold it round," I commanded. "I want to look at it."

Phyllis held it round. Phyllis likes to be commanded at times, only a fellow's got to know when to do it.

"A rather pretty mouth, too," said I gravely, "and your color is also very fair, and you would never guess you were getting up in years."

"I'm not," denied Phyllis, with a certain assumption of dignity. "I'm only twenty-three."

"You don't show it," I responded gallantly. "Were I asked to make a guess I should say sweet sixteen and—"

"Quite so," said Phyllis dryly.

"How would it must be to be laid on the shelf?" I remarked sympathetically. "No?" Phyllis asserted indignantly.

"The very idea!" I murmured in a surprised sort of way. "I never even fantasized such a thing. But you know," I concluded diplomatically, "you haven't had a proposal in three weeks."

"I have," burst Phyllis. "I had one just tonight."

"Oh, but that doesn't count," said I. "You told me so yourself. There are only sort of faint hearts to keep you in form, you know."

"Oh," smiled Phyllis.

"Besides," I added, "I need material for my stories."

"What a ask you are willing to run for the sake of material," said Phyllis. "It is necessary that one make some sacrifices for the sake of art," I explained.

"Suppose, though, I were to accept you some time?" queried Phyllis in an awed tone.

"I would have a new climax for the next one," said I, "I differ myself I would be affected."

"I would be affected," said I, "I would be affected."

"I would be affected," said I, "I would be affected."

ed instead she burst out laughing. That's the trouble with Phyllis. She never will take me seriously.

"You're a goose," she complimented me.

"Aw, thanks," I murmured. "So good of you."

Phyllis regarded me gravely. Now, it's an odd thing, but whenever Phyllis looks at a fellow just like that he feels sort of funny all over, you know. I don't just know what it is. I think it must be what they call personal magnetism.

"Jack," she said, "you have some gray hairs."

"It's not polite of you to remind me of it," I said.

"And your complexion isn't as good as it used to be," she continued. "Besides, there are a lot of little things, particularly about your clothes."

"Nothing serious, I trust," I asked in alarm.

"No, nothing serious," said Phyllis. "But an awful lot of little things. I think you need some one to take care of you."

"Darks in an exceptional valet," said I in his defense.

"Now, a wife!" began Phyllis musingly.

I laughed.

"Yes," said Phyllis, taking no notice. "I think you need a wife. Why don't you propose to some nice girl, Jack?"

"I have," said I stoutly.

"Hub!" snorted Phyllis in disbelief. "How many proposals have you ever made?"

"Seven," said I.

I think Phyllis was pleased. Anyway she smiled a little.

"There was the Kawshaw girl," she said warningly.

"Nice girl," I assented warmly.

"Nothing particularly queenlike about a girl's carriage, though, when she's only five feet three."

"And Bessie Flemming?"

Phyllis was getting back at me.

"A sweet creature," I agreed. "But I really prefer blonds."

"And then there's a whole host of others you might have if you wanted them. You're a catch, you know."

"I know," said I wearily. "You might have been nicer, though, and said that I was very popular. It all means the same, perhaps, but there are prettier ways of saying it."

"Oh, no," said Phyllis sweetly. "You're rather nice as well."

"Thanks," I replied. "But with a score of seven it does not seem to have benefited me greatly. Will it do me any good to make it eight?"

Phyllis tore with the corner of the sofa cushion.

"You might do a great deal better," said she deprecatingly.

"Then I don't have to make it eight?" I cried, for once in my life comprehending.

"I did not say just that, sir," said Phyllis saucily.

I don't believe I ever saw Phyllis look so beautiful, and the odd part of it was I couldn't see her eyes either. She was staring full into the fire all the time. If it makes her look that way I wish she would look into the fire always.

But I do make it eight, Phyllis, said I soberly.

I took hold of her arm and turned her round so that she was facing me, but she still held her head down and I could see only her eyelashes. Phyllis has long eyelashes.

"And you'll marry me, Phyllis?" I whispered. I don't know whether I raised my tone interrogatively or not. I hadn't the same control over my voice that I had the other seven times. Phyllis looked at me, with a funny little smile. She never will take me seriously.

"I suppose this will make a new climax," said she.

But her looks belied her words, and for once I was bright enough to see.

"No," said I as distinctly as my throat would let me. "This is not a climax. This is a beginning."

**The Youth of Mozart.**

Mozart played the harpsichord at three. At six he and his sister, who was but eleven, went with their father on a musical tour round Germany. At nine he took London by storm by his organ playing, while all the symphonies which he played at his farewell concert there were his own compositions. Before he was ten he composed for the dedication of the Church of the Orphans at Vienna a mass and conducted the concert himself. Through it all the child Mozart seems to have remained unspoiled, unaffected, the plaything of queens.

At the age of six in Vienna, while he amazed the imperial household by his genius, he charmed them by his childlikeness. The emperor sat by his side as he played and called him his "little Mozart." The empress was delighted when at the close of the performance the little fellow sprang upon her lap and kissed her. When he slipped and fell on the polished floor the archduchess, Marie Antoinette, afterward the hapless queen of France, lifted him up and was amused at being thus thanked. "You are very kind. When I grow up I will marry you." In London also the royal family made much of him, and the child even accompanied the queen in a song.

**No Choice.**

"And you say all the girls at the summer hotel were devoted to you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I must say they were easily misled."

"They had to be. I was the only young man there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Feet Swollen to Immense Size.**

I had kidney trouble so bad," says J. A. Cox of Valley View, Ky., "that I could not work, my feet were swollen to immense size and I was confined to my bed and physicians were unable to give me any relief. My doctor finally prescribed Foley's Kidney Cure, which made me well." Avoid serious results of kidney or bladder disorder by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. J. A. Cox.

## DOWN In the Wilds of New Mexico, As a Sheriff

### A Former Lima Boy Is Officiating.

#### Was Appointed to the Office by the Governor of the State.

#### Dwight Stephens, Son of a Local Dentist Becomes an Officer of the Law and Makes an Important Capture.

The many old friends, in Lima, of Dwight Stephens, son of Dr. R. W. Stephens, of the Wise block, will be interested in the announcement that he is now the sheriff of Luna county, New Mexico, and has gained distinction in that state by making an important capture. Concerning his appointment and the capture he made two newspapers from Luna county published the following:

"On Thursday the 10th, W. N. Foster, Sheriff of Luna county, tendered his resignation to Governor Otero and the same was at once accepted. The governor at once appointed Dwight B. Stephens, of this city to fill the unexpired term. The governor's appointment of Mr. Stephens meets the universal approval of all good citizens of this county, who are acquainted with him, as he is well known to be a gentleman of nerve and reservation, and well balanced qualities that are very requisite in a peace officer of the west."

"Dwight B. Stephens has lived in Deming and vicinity for a number of years and the Headlight has no hesitancy in saying that he will prove to be the right man in the right place at all times, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Stephens on this occasion."

**Sheriff Stephens' Capture.**

Yesterday morning as the Santa Fe mail train pulled into the depot from the north, two men stepped off who answered the description of those who blew up and robbed the state in the Santa Fe railroad officer at Magdalena on the night of the 13th, and secured about \$200.00 in cash and checks. These two worthies in every way tally with the description sent out of the men supposed to have done the robbing, and by their actions and movements show that they are crooks of the worst order. They gave no names and would not talk to anyone. Both were armed with six-shooters and that they were not carrying them for fun only was plainly evidenced, when the larger man of the pair attempted to draw his gun as the sheriff arrested them, but Sheriff Stephens proved to quick for him, however, in the gun business, and soon had them both under control.

The two suspects were placed in the jail and last evening, Detective O'Leary of the Santa Fe came in on the freight and after seeing them pronounced them to be the right men and took them to Socorro county on the passenger train last night.

Sheriff Dwight Stephens has proved so far to be a very efficient officer, and by the last act in arresting these men has undoubtedly saved some bank or business firm in this city from robbery, as that they were here with that intent, there can be but little doubt.

Foley's Horey and Tar is peculiarly adapted for chronic throat troubles and will positively cure bronchitis, hoarseness and all bronchial diseases. Refuse substitutes. For sale by H. F. Vorkamp and Wm. M. Melville.

**LIKE EARLY DAYS.**

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 26.—Cows on the track caused the derailment today at Lynwood, of a through Michigan Central passenger train from Mackinac. The locomotive and five coaches left the track. Engineer Thos. Rae, of West Bay City, was fatally injured and Fireman Horace Shaw of the same place and mail Clerk E. Miller of Detroit, were also hurt. None of the passengers were injured.

#### SENATOR CHANDLER MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

Warner, N. H., Sept. 26.—Former Senator Wm. E. Chandler is suffering from a fracture of both bones of his left fore arm, through having been struck by the crank of his automobile. Mr. Chandler was about to take a trip yesterday from his summer home at Waterloo when the accident happened.

#### COUNT ERNEST DEAD.

Detmold, Germany, Sept. 26.—Count Ernest, regent of the principality, is dead. He was born in 1831.

## TENDERLY SHE CARRIED FLAG.

### Regimental Stars and Stripes of 60th O. V. I. Found Their Way to Reunion.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—For several hours today Mrs. John Logan, widow of a veteran waited in the Union station for a glimpse of a man in soldiers uniform. All the while she tenderly carried a silk flag, time stained and somewhat tattered. "These are the 60th O. V. I. regimental stars and stripes," she explained.

"The boys of the old regiment are going to have a reunion at Spencer, Medina county, this week, and I am sure some of the boys are going through this way to attend. I want to get the flag to the reunion; my husband always took it to the gatherings, and I don't want it to fail this time."

Finally she found a veteran who took the flag.

Dr. Collins is in his office as usual. 9:31

#### READY TO BUY.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—Charles M. Schwab has arrived here from Bath, Maine, accompanied by a party of friends. It is presumed he is here to be in attendance at the sale of the Union Iron Works, a property of the defunct United States Shipbuilding company.

#### BY OVERLAND ROUTE.

Columbus, O., Sept. 26.—Abraham Irwin, 65 years old, and his wife, 63 years old, have started for St. Louis in a wagon to see the exposition. Irwin has a penchant for these overland jaunts and has made a dozen in as many years.

Last year they drove overland to Brooklyn, N. Y., and returned, visiting their son.

#### REJECT AMENDMENTS.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 26.—The Uruguayan government rejected a portion of the revolutionary amendments to the peace conditions and the revolutionists, who, with General Munoz and other leaders, narrowly escaped capture.

#### GAVE HIMSELF UP.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 26.—Wm. R. Trece, defaulting bookkeeper of the First National bank of this city, who disappeared several months ago, walked into the office of the United States District Attorney Sullivan and gave himself up.

He was subsequently released on \$2,000 bail.

He is charged with embezzling about \$15,000 of the bank funds.

## CRACKSMEN

### Blow Safe at the Tile Roofing Co.'s Plant.

#### Work Supposed to Have Been Done by Tramps. Only About Four Dollars Secured.

Some time Saturday night the safe in the office at the National Tile Roofing Co.'s plant, on east Kirby street, was blown open and about \$4 in cash was secured by the cracksmen.

The robbery was not discovered until about noon Sunday, and the safe blowers are supposed to have left the city hours before that time.

The robbery is supposed to have been committed by tramps. A number of tramps were arrested last night, but there is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

#### DANCING TONIGHT

And Wednesday night at Auditorium.

## OTHERS

### Follow Suit in the March to the Altar.

As soon as the ice was broken Saturday, by an applicant more daring than the rest, the marriage license market was boomed and a flood of belated suitors made haste to get the state's consent to their union. Five licenses were issued late in the afternoon, "please don't publish list" at present. The other two have no secrets from the public and gave their names as follows:

Edward F. Geis, 21, tailor, and Miss Valera Wilkins, 20; both of Lima.

Thos. H. Chambers, 24, laborer and Ida Hestis, 19, both of Lima. Rev. Bowdell named as officiating minister.

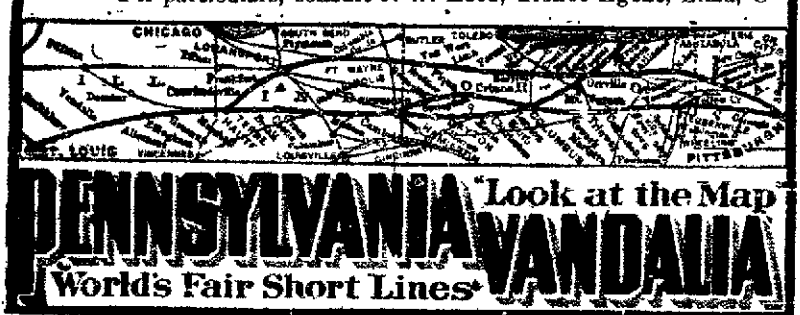
The meanest man in town, according to the wives and mothers, receives the greatest adoration from his wife. Something happened today that will cause more screaming.

It is only a question of time when imprudence in dancing and staying up late, changes to imprudence in overeating and drinking. The father who pecks at his children, also has

# WORLD'S FAIR

## FROM LIMA TO ST. LOUIS Without Changing Cars. "THE EXPO TRAIN."

ONING DAILY RETURNING  
Leaves Lima..... 6:05 p. m. Leaves St. Louis 6:04 p. m.  
Arrives St. Louis..... 7:04 a. m. Arrives Lima..... 9:40 a. m.  
Solid Vestibule Train of Coaches and Sleeping Cars.  
World's Fair Round-Trip Ticket, Lima to St. Louis.  
Coach Excursion Tickets..... \$8.05  
15 day Tickets, sold daily..... \$12.25  
60 day Tickets, sold daily..... 13.70  
Season Tickets, sold daily..... 16.40  
For particulars, consult J. W. Reed, Ticket Agent, Lima, O.



## Look at the Map PENNSYLVANIA VANDALIA World's Fair Short Lines

**Coaches in France.**

As regards the history of coaches in France, Henry IV, was assassinated in 1610. Soon after his death some engravers were published representing him being murdered in his carriage by Ravaillac. It is from these that we get a fair idea of the coaches.

They are simply square boxes measuring by scale six feet in length by three and a half feet in width, on four wheels of the same diameter, without any springs or straps and seating six persons in all—namely, two with their backs to the horses, two facing them and two more, one on each side of the two "boots" at the side. Each vehicle had a roof, resting on half columns, and curtains to draw up or let down.

This agrees well with the recorded accounts of the incident, according to one version of which Ravaillac rode in an open carriage and according to another that as soon as the fatal blow had been delivered by the assassin the king's attendant who rode with him in the carriage drew the curtains, and hiding the king from public view, assured the enraged people that he was only wounded. Notes and queries.

**Cuban Women.**

The Cuban women and the men as well are intensely affectionate. They say much in words, often more than their hearts feel. But they are very warm hearted. Every letter that I get from girl friends of six months' acquaintance is a love letter, full of passionate expressions of affection. The Cuban women mature quickly, and a girl of fourteen in Cuba is as mature as a girl of seventeen here. Early marriages are the rule. The Cuban women are dainty, pretty and very like the French women, with many of the French ways and ideas. They care little for forming themselves into clubs for literary culture and woman suffrage doesn't agitate them. They are vastly more interested in being clever housekeepers, good musicians, good needleworkers, charming sweethearts than in running the government—our Cincinnati ladies stare.

**Farragut's Death.**

Admiral Farragut's death was due to the selfishness of a woman. The admiral and his wife were coming from California, when a woman occupying a seat in front of them in the car opened a window. Admiral Farragut was ill, and the strong draft of wind which blew directly upon him chilled him. Mrs. Farragut asked the woman contemptuously if she would not kindly close the window, as it was annoying to her husband. The woman snapped out: "No, I won't close the window. I don't care if it does annoy him. I am not going to smother for him." Admiral Farragut thus caught a severe cold, which resulted in his death. A few days before the end came he said, "If I die, that woman will be held accountable." Exchange.

**Daisy to Keep Abroad.**

If every person knew that it is impossible to sink if one keeps his arms under water and moves his legs as if he were going upstairs, and that one may keep this motion up for hours before fatigue ends it, there would be few casualties. Such is the fact. Except where tramp renders motion impossible, the man who gets an involuntary ducking has small chance of drowning. He can generally keep about until rescuers appear. The people who drown are those who frantically wave their arms out of water and lose their self possession.—Chicago Journal.

**More Riots.**

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed.

There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia and excels malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

**OLD SETTLERS EXCURSION**

Tuesday, Oct. 4th, via Erie R. R. Round trip tickets will be sold from Lima, O., to Lisbon, O. \$3.75; Youngstown, O. \$3.75; Greenville, Pa. \$4.75. Special train leaves Lima at 8:55 a. m. Tickets good returning 30 days. For further information call on agents or write, O. L. Enos, T. P. A., Marion, Ohio. d&w-tt.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All druggists will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

**FINE FARM FOR SALE.**

In Huron township, Auglaize county, Ohio, containing 130 acres fine farming land, thoroughly drained, good fences, good residence and other buildings. Good bank barn, fruit, good roads, school house and church 1/4 mile, good oil prospects; near railroad and interurban.

For information, write agent for heirs, N. R. SWAN, Findlay, O. d&w260-wed-sat-4f

**Working Overtime.**

Eight hour laws are ignored by those careless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach and bowel troubles. Rare, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

**\$8.05 VIA CHICAGO & ERIE R. R.**

Leave Lima at 1:52 a. m., arrive St. Louis 2:00 p. m. Leave Lima 8:41 a. m., arrive St. Louis 7:15 p. m. Seven day limit tickets \$8.05, good going Tuesdays and Thursdays in September. Fifteen day limit tickets sold daily at \$12.25. Phone 60 for information.

## MEN ARE POWERLESS

To Fight Against Disease Unless They Strike at the Underlying Cause.

To treat Dandruff, and Falling Hair, with irritants or oils on which a parasitic germ will prosper, is like scooping water from the ocean to prevent the tide from rising.

You cannot accomplish a satisfactory cure without having a right understanding of the fundamental causes of the trouble.

You must kill the Dandruff Germ. Newbro's Herpicide does this because it is specially made to do that very thing. When the germ is removed, the hair has no choice but to resume healthy growth and beauty.

Destroy the cause, you remove the effect.

Send for leading druggists. Send for stamps or sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Wm. M. Melville, Special Agent.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

At 4 1/2% to 5% FROM ONE TO TEN YEARS, in sums of \$500 and upward on FARM LANDS or LIMA CITY PROPERTY. Privilege of paying \$100, or any multiple thereof, at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE.

D. C. HENDERSON, Rooms 209-210 Holland Bldg.

## THE AUDITORIUM

Public dance every Wednesday and Saturday nights, 25c. Frey's orchestra. Private lessons \$1.00; waltz and two step guaranteed, \$3.00. Lessons may be engaged for private or public gatherings of any kind. Seats 1400. Phones 1481 and 799.

aug26 3m E. C. FINLEY, Mgr.

Union Barber Shop.  
TWO FIRST CLASS BARBERS  
—and—  
BEST BATH ROOM  
in the City.  
BANEY & SHEPARD,  
Metropolitan Barber Shop.

**JOHN M. BOOSE,**  
The Leading Real Estate and Loan Broker.

Homes and vacant lots for sale in all parts of the city. Loans on real estate and stocks managed. Money to loan at the lowest possible rate of interest. Notary public in office. Room 312 Block Block. Both Phones.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOW RATE OF INTEREST, with the privilege of paying part of all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CASH MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call.

C. H. FOLSOM,  
Real Estate and Loan Broker, Rooms 2 and 3, Holmes Block.

## C. H. & D. RAILROAD.

In effect Sunday, Sept. 18th.

South Bound.

No. 7 Daily, leaves..... 2:10 a.m.  
1 Daily ex. Sunday, leaves..... 9:05 a.m.  
11 Daily ex. Sunday, leaves..... 5:30 a.m.  
5 Daily, leaves..... 12:40 p.m.  
3 Daily, leaves..... 4:15 p.m.  
8 Daily, leaves..... 6:10 p.m.  
12 Arrives except Sunday..... 9:30 p.m.  
65 Leaves Sunday only..... 7:10 a.m.

North Bound.

12 Daily, leaves..... 2:05 a.m.  
14 Daily ex. Sunday, leaves..... 5:30 a.m.  
2 Daily, leaves ex. Sunday..... 9:15 a.m.  
6 Daily, leaves..... 11:55 a.m.  
4 Daily, leaves..... 4:30 p.m.  
8 Daily, leaves..... 7:25 p.m.  
10 Daily ex. Sunday or only..... 9:35 p.m.  
60 Sunday only, leaves..... 7:43 p.m.  
68 Sunday only arr. only..... 9:55 p.m.

## ERIE RAILROAD.

East Bound.

18 Daily..... 12:33 a.m.  
8 Daily..... 4:05 a.m.  
22 Daily ex. Sunday..... 8:21 a.m.  
4 Daily..... 5:58 p.m.  
14 daily except Sunday..... 9:32 p.m.

West Bound.

7 Daily..... 12:55 a.m.  
9 Daily..... 4:55 a.m.  
21 Daily ex. Sunday..... 8:41 a.m.  
3 Daily..... 11:35 a.m.  
13 Daily ex. Monday..... 4:36 p.m.  
No. 21 makes connection with Cleveland at Ohio City.

East bound night train No. 49 makes flag stops at Harrod and Alger. Nos. 9 and 49 are new trains between Buffalo and Chicago.

## P. F. W. & C.

In effect, May 15, 1904.

East.

No. 24 Pittsburg Special..... 12:51 a.m.  
6 Daily..... 7:25 a.m.  
36 Daily..... 9:40 a.m.  
30 Daily, except Sunday..... 2:15 p.m.  
32 Daily..... 6:55 p.m.  
8 Daily..... 9:30 p.m.  
2 Daily Limited..... 11:09 p.m.

West.

15 Daily..... 1:45 a.m.  
5 Daily Limited..... 3:00 a.m.  
23 Daily, except Sunday..... 8:28 a.m.  
33 Daily, no coaches..... 10:23 a.m.  
9 Daily..... 2:40 p.m.  
35 Daily to St. Louis..... 5:05 p.m.

J. W. REED, Agent.

## DETROIT SOUTHERN.

Change of time on Detroit Southern Railroad, in effect January 31, 1904.

No. 1 Going South.

1 Daily ex. Sunday..... 2:25 p.m.  
3 Daily ex. Sunday..... 6:00 a.m.  
21 Sunday only..... 3:25 p.m.

Going North.

3 Daily ex. Sunday..... 10:55 a.m.  
4 Daily ex. Sunday, or..... 8:25 p.m.  
22 Sunday only, ar..... 10:55 a.m.

Trains No. 1 and 3 run between Detroit, Mich., and Belvidere, O. Trains No. 3 and 4 between Lima, Ohio, and Ironton, Ohio.

Trains No. 31 and 32 run Sunday only, between Lima, O. and Belvidere, Ohio.

## L. E. & W. F. R.

No. 1 Daily, leaves..... 9:05 a.m.  
5 Daily, leaves..... 4:20 p.m.  
7 Daily ex. Sunday, leaves..... 4:20 p.m.  
8 Daily ex. Sunday, arrives..... 3:10 p.m.



## My Uncle the Bunko Steerer

(Continued.)

I was born on a farm and till I was twenty-three years old had never been to the city. Being of a timid and nervous temperament, what I read of the city made me feel that I didn't want to go there. News in newspapers of country people being cheated in the shops, robbed, bunkoed, made a deep impression upon me. I determined that if ever I was obliged to visit the city I would turn a deaf ear to all persons claiming to have known me before and keep a tight grip on my pocketbook.

All this was disappointing to my mother. My uncle, Samuel Trask, an old bachelor with a profitable business, lived in the city, and my mother was very desirous that I should cultivate him, but I resolutely declined to leave my home, and my mother was not likely to come to the country in order that I should become a favorite with him and support his money.

However, one day news came of the failure of a greengrocer in town who owed us considerable money for farm produce, and my mother shamed me into going to look out for our interests. I was so reluctant and took so much time in getting off that I was not likely to meet with much success in securing my claim, but my mother was glad to see me depart and would be satisfied with whatever I might do.

Once in town my shyness left me, and I set about the business on which I had come with sufficient energy and adroitness to secure the payment of my claim within a year's time. I had closed the matter up and was sitting in the parlors of my hotel waiting for a train to take me home when an old gentleman of very respectable appearance walked by me on his way to the office and, seeing me, stopped and looked at me scrutinizingly. Then he came up to me, putting out his hand.

"Well, upon my word," he said, "it seems to me as if I was looking at my brother instead of my nephew. Your father wasn't much older than you when he died, and you look enough like him to be his twin."

I was considerably set up by my business success, so instead of turning on my heel and walking away from a case of bunko I was embarrassed to play the steerer for a while in order to see how he would work me.

"I don't play cards," I remarked.

"Cards? Of course not—that is, not for money," he said, with a puzzled look which I thought was very well assumed. "How did you leave your mother?"

"Well, I leave my mother out of the discussion," I replied sharply, for I admired her and it seemed a sacrifice to permit the rascal to drag her in.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the man. Then breaking into a smile, he added: "I see, I haven't explained. I've forgotten that you don't know me. I'm your uncle Sam."

Thinking that a request for a loan might follow, I resolved to test the man with his own impudence.

"I say, uncle, could you let me have \$10 to get home with? I'm a greenhorn from the country and fell into the hands of a sharper this afternoon who took all I had at three card monte."

"The old gentleman fixed up. 'See how,' he said sharply, 'are you not Benjamin Trask?'"

"I am."

"Then when I tell you that I am your father's brother what do you mean by such talk? If you have really lost your money, as you say, you are welcome to all you need."

"Very well, I'll take \$10."

He looked at me cautiously for a moment, then took out his pocketbook, and selecting a \$10 bill handed it to me, at the same time informing me that my mother had written him that I would be in town. This satisfied me and I apologized and returned his loan and consented to remain overnight with him. He gave me a fine dinner at a restaurant, with plenty of champagne, after which we went to his rooms, where he produced more wine. I told him what I had done in my deal with the greengrocer and showed him the papers, a check for \$200 and notes for \$5.00 more, payable in monthly installments. He commended me for my business ability, and we went to bed.

The next morning I awoke in a dingy room I had never been in before. I heard the pulling of engines and going to the window discovered that I was near the railroad station at which I had arrived the morning before. All my papers were gone, and what was worse all my money. I dressed and went downstairs to be informed that an old gentleman had left me there the night before.

Well, I telegraphed to my mother for funds, but was almost starved for want of a meal before I received them. Went home, and on entering the house was astonished to see the man who had robbed me sitting in the living room. My mother was with him. His face took on a grin, but my mother, with maternal pity, embraced me sympathetically.

"Don't think hard of me, Ben. My boy," said the man, "I only wanted to show you that if you want to keep clear of city sharpers you must turn away from them altogether. You can't monkey with them."

My mother had succeeded in her desire. My uncle took me into his business and I am now his successor and heir. It is to him and not the tall, outcountrymen being swindled that sharpened my wits and made a bank out of me.

ANTHONY HAROLD BARNES.

Were the partners in a wine firm in 1775. One day when he was giving a dinner party to some distinguished people Sheridan sent for one of the brothers, told him he was now able to settle his account and invited him to the dinner party, asking him to come before the hour for some private conversation. Charlie arrived early, and he was no sooner in the house than Sheridan sent off a servant with a note to the clerk desiring him, as Mr. Charlie was favoring him with his company, to send as soon as possible three dozen of burgundy, two dozen of claret and two dozen of port, with a dozen of old brandy. The unsuspecting clerk sent the wine, with which the guests were so pleased that they asked where it came from. Sheridan, turning toward Charlie, said, "I am indebted to my friend here for all the wine you have tasted and am always proud to recommend him." It was not until the following morning that Charlie realized the double meaning of a Sheridan's words. The debt was canceled.

### The Lonely Library.

At the English universities the libraries are so little used that they have become famous as places of unbroken solitude. One year told to illustrate this is the story of an elderly fellow of Calcutta college, Cambridge, who tired of life and determined to put himself quietly and unostentatiously out of the way, so that the world in general and Calcutta college in particular should know him no more. Being a man with a great love for his university and a greater love still for his college, he made up his mind that no scandal should be caused by his sudden departure, so he debated in his mind the ways and means. His decision was an inspiration. He bought a decent length of rope and hanged himself in the college library. But his hopes were doomed to disappointment. He was discovered a year and a half later.

### Long Cooking.

Of fresh foods the elephant's foot is cooking the longest time, as it does not acquire its proper tenderness and succulence till it has been baked for about thirty-six hours. Next comes tripe, which requires from ten to fifteen hours of boiling before it becomes thoroughly digestible. Next come hams of good size, which require from six to seven hours. Of roast meats, a lamb of venison takes longer than any other joint, about three and a half hours. Of puddings, the Christmas pudding comes easily first as it is baked over and over again. Sometimes it is kept for months or years and undergoes several boilings. The average time is from six to eight hours. The vegetable which takes the longest time to cook is the onion. London Mail.

### Huxley on Darwin's Degree.

Huxley did not love degrees, but he had to have one. Anticipating the coming of the red gown he informed his friends that after the ceremony he would have to be treated as a person of respectability. "I have done my best to avoid that misfortune," said he, "but it is of no use." It was Oxford that paid him the compliment, as it had done to Darwin two years earlier. When Darwin was given the degree Huxley let him have no false idea as to the honor bestowed. "Gordon Fussy," he declared, "has been making inquiry as to who are the highest heretics on the list proposed. He was glad to assist in your case in order to keep out seven devils worse."

### Year Side and Off Side.

When horses are first hitched to vehicles the driver never thought of riding himself, but walked by the side of the road as he held the lines. So as to have his right hand always ready he walked on the left side, and consequently the horse on the left side came to be known as the "near" horse, and the one on the right side was called the "off" horse. In that manner the terms "near horse" and "off horse" became general and still pertain to horses hitched as a team.

### Reluctant to Give In.

"Lend me \$10, old man. I'm a little short."

"That won't help you any. You'll be just as short after getting the money."

"Nonsense, old chap! How do you make that out?"

"Why, after giving you the \$10 I don't expect to see you any longer."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### He Probably Took the Hint.

Young Tutter—Miss Clara, suppose that tomorrow evening I should call again and, having nerved myself up to it, suddenly, while we were conversing, I should without a word throw my arms around your neck and deliberately kiss you, what would you do? Miss Pinkley—Oh, Mr. Tutter, don't ask me to look so far ahead.

### A Maddening Position.

The hardest thing a girl does is to refrain from asking a man a question that she knows will make him mad when she is just boiling with curiosity to know the answer.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### Easy Remedy.

He—Here is your dressmaker's bill. She—He is becoming impatient for her money. She—Indeed, then I must call tomorrow and order a new dress.

### The Brute.

He—You married me for my money. She—Well, it's no use grieving over it now; it's all gone. New Yorker.

### Men attending the pans in salt works are never known to have cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever or influenza.

### The Charm of Victoria Falls.

How the Victoria falls impress a visitor is recorded in Miss C. W. Mackintosh's journal of a tour in South Africa. Miss Mackintosh says, "We perceived no hint of the falls, only seeing before us a screen of rocky basins, bright green forest, apparently closing in the river, like a lake. Ten minutes' walk brought us to the camp, on a cliff which literally overhangs the gorge, and we saw

the entrance towering down into the boiling pot at our feet. The walls of the chasms, 400 feet high, were spangled by a rainbow. The charm of these falls lies not in the one overwhelming crash as at Niagara, but in the cumulative beauty of the surroundings and the strangeness of the whole setting, but chiefly in the columns of spray, called the "thundering smoke" and in the ever changing rainbows. The little wide river suddenly drops into a yawning crack in the ground, stretching right across the stream at right angles to the banks, a foaming trough, quite narrow, of which the walls rose 400 feet above the surface of the water."

### Three Well Placed Rubles.

The method of introducing forbidden documents into the czar's country is described by Carl Joubert, author of "Russia as It Really Is." The purveyor of undesirable literature, having arrived on the frontier, at a point some distance from the railway, approaches the rittmeister and arranges matters with him. The rittmeister sees him and his cart load of books safely across the border and directs him to some small town near the frontier. Then the rittmeister raises the alarm and calls his men to horse, and they start off in pursuit of an imaginary smuggler in another direction, bring into the air to show their zeal in the discharge of their duties. "A ruble on either eye and ruble across the mouth," says Mr. Joubert, "will effectually prevent the Russian official from seeing or speaking."

### How They Say Goodby.

"When I left Manila," said a sailor, "a Filipino lady saw me off. Do you know how she said goodby? Why, she rubbed my face with her hand."

"In Fiji they say goodby by crossing two red feathers under your nose."

"The Burmese crouch down and about 'Hib nid!'"

"The south sea islanders wear farewell necklaces when goodby is to be said. These necklaces are made of whales' teeth. To say goodby each islander rattles with his fingers the teeth of the other's necklace."

### The Sioux Indian dies his spear in the ground as a sign of farewell.

"In Otaheite they twist an end of your garment and then shake their own hands three times."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Tobacco For Funeral Costs.

Among the family archives on an old Virginia plantation was found the following bill for a funeral in the days when tobacco was the only currency in the tobacco country and when funerals were made the occasion for general feasting:

Tobacco.	Pounds.
Funeral sermon.....	750
For a briefcase.....	50
For 2 turkeys.....	50
For coffin.....	50
2 roses.....	50
1 hog head.....	50
2 turkeys.....	50
1 bag of tobacco.....	50
1 bag of rice.....	50
1 bag of sugar.....	50
8 quarts of corn.....	50
1 bag of salt.....	50
1 bag of pepper.....	50
1 bag of nutmeg.....	50
1 bag of cloves.....	50
1 bag of mace.....	50
1 bag of ginger.....	50
1 bag of cinnamon.....	50
1 bag of nutmeg.....	50
1 bag of cloves.....	50
1 bag of mace.....	50
1 bag of ginger.....	50
1 bag of cinnamon.....	50

### Swans For Food.

In this country swans are but little seen, except in public parks, but they are coming into increasing favor on private estates, as they give the finishing touch to an ornamental sheet of water. In England swans have been raised over since the time of Richard the Lion Hearted for eating purposes. The largest swamery was maintained by Lord Rochester in Dorset, where from seven to twelve hundred birds were kept. In the early days all swans were raised at one place and brands issued to members of the nobility.—Country Life in America.

### Lawyers and Newspapers.

It has been the joke of ages, and is the joke today, that lawyers and the newspaper men of the day are doing as much, at least, as people in other professions or trades in searching for facts and in making them public, and in so doing they are doing their part toward uprooting error and toward purifying the moral atmosphere. Richmond Times Dispatch.

### Knew His Place.

"These cards are worn out," complained the old boss in Snug Harbor. "Why don't ye get a new deck? Ye kin buy a good one for a quarter."

"We're only plain sailors," replied the gunner's mate, "so the quarter deck's too rich fur our blood."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Not Deceived.

Ethel—He acts this way. He gazes at me tenderly, is buoyant when I am near him, pines when I neglect him. Now, what does that signify? Her Mother—T, it's a mighty good actor. Ethel—Puck.

### A Sly Dig.

Ethel—What for is this thing a young man will do when he is in love? Edith (brotherlessly)—Oh, Ethel, has Jack proposed?

### An Old Russian Proverb.

The gates of Russia are wide to those who enter, but narrow to those who would go out.

### Common salt injected into timber will preserve it from decay.

Best Jackson Domestic Lump Coal, per ton \$3.50. Central Coal Co. Both phones. 89-11

### CHEAP RATES

To Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Sept. 27th, Oct. 4th and 11th, the Chicago and Erie railroad will sell low rate one way and round trip tickets to points in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories. W. S. MORRISON, Agent.

## A Wise Inspector

(Original.)

From my youth I desired to work up a case with detectives, and at last luck threw an opportunity in my way. Returning from a journey I found a small satchel on a seat in the car I was leaving and picked it up. When passing through the station gate a couple of men stared at me so intently that I asked if they were looking for a lost satchel. They proved to be detectives watching the train. There had been a robbery of diamonds on the road, and they were looking for the thief. The bag was opened and found to contain the very property they were looking for.

The thief had doubtless become frightened and left it on purpose. "There's a big reward offered for this," said the inspector at the police office where I was taken with the jewels, "which you will get, but I want you to help me trap the thief."

He wrote an advertisement stating that a bag containing diamonds had been found on a train and the owner could have the same by applying to the finder.

It didn't seem to me that the thief would be likely to walk into such a palpable trap, and so I told the inspector. He drew back laughingly and asked me where I had been educated in detective work. I confessed that my knowledge of the subject had mostly come from reading detective stories, and this mollified him. When a few days after the insertion a note signed "G. U. E." written in an excellent hand, well spelled and well expressed, but extremely guarded, came for me. I hung my head to the inspector and told him that it was plain he was much more far-seeing than I had supposed.

Several notes passed, each stating plainer than the last what was expected, and finally G. U. E. wrote offering that if I would deliver the jewels I was to have half their value, he agreeing to turn them into cash at his own risk. I accepted the terms, stipulating that I should be paid cash on delivery. I was to take the jewels to a certain number on a certain street at an appointed hour.

The inspector, in order to win the confidence of the thief, so that we might make a more certain and complete job, borrowed the jewels, which had been turned over to the owner, and had facsimiles made of them, which were handed to me in the very satchel I had found on the train. The inspector gave me full instructions. I was to go to the appointed place and keep the thief flickering as to the value of the jewels for twenty minutes. Meanwhile the police were to surround the house and within the twenty minutes enter and make the arrest. I told the inspector that it would be better for him to send one of his own trained men in my place, but he told me that the thief doubtless had kept watch to see who had taken the satchel and such a plan wouldn't work at all. I thought I might be at some risk, but my admiration for detectives and my desire to take part in their clever work buoyed me up, and I consented to keep the appointment.

I found the house to be a small, dingy looking dwelling, standing on a lot by itself, not nearer than thirty feet to any other building. I rang the door-bell and was admitted by a man. I asked if he was G. U. E. He led me to a back room, and we at once commenced negotiations. He asked me what value I put upon the jewels, and I named a sum double what it really was. He examined them and at once agreed to my valuation.

"That makes half their value \$7,500," he said, and counted out new crisp bills, mostly of \$500 each, making up the amount. I was quite taken aback at the rapidity with which the transaction had gone through and began to show signs of wavering, whereupon the man told me that if I was not satisfied to take my jewels and go, this would have spoiled the plan, so to gain time I set about counting the bills. While I was thus engaged I heard a door latch click and, looking up, found the man had gone with the jewels. I sprang for the door and endeavored to open it. It had been locked by a spring lock with no knob on my side of it.

There was nothing to do but go out the front door and notify the police who were to have surrounded the house. Seeing one of them in front of the door I called him in, and followed by several of the others, he darted into the house and began to ransack it. Not a person was to be found. The house had been surrounded since I entered it and no one had gone out. After a considerable search a tinny was found leading from the cellar to a deserted blacksmith shop ninety feet away. It, too, was empty.

This didn't seem so sharp on the part of the police, after all, but I remembered that the man had false jewels and I had \$7,500. The bills were taken to the police office, where the inspector sat behind his desk in no good humor at the failure of his plan. He took one of the bills, held it up to the light, put a magnifying glass to it and grunted:

"Counterfeit."

I formed my own conclusions. Counterfeiters seeing the advertisement hoped to turn some of their wares into diamonds, a good investment for them, and personated the thief who had stolen the jewels. There was a chance that the thief who had stolen the jewels desired to realize on them, but as this was not the case they got only paste for their "quack."

After I had thus figured the matter out I wrote a note to the inspector telling him that I had guessed the meaning of the letters G. U. E. They stood for "Get Up Early."

CALDER B. WHITAKER.

COLUMBUS AND RETURN \$1.00.

From Wapakoneta, next Sunday via Ohio Central line. 200-04 and 200-05.

## AN ODD PHENOMENON.

Showers of Hail Can Come From a Cloudless Sky.

It appears that rain can fall from a cloudless sky. This is true of a thin drizzle which falls in France, known as "seren." As the atmosphere looks quite clear when it falls, the probability is all in favor of the moisture having been brought by the wind at a great elevation. In the island of Mauritius the phenomenon is by no means uncommon during the prevalence of southeast winds, slight showers fall in cloudless evenings when the stars are shining brightly. There the rain is thought to be due to invisible vapor in the upper reaches of the atmosphere, being condensed at once and falling in drops without passing through the intermediate stage of cloud. Ross said that in the south Atlantic it rained on one occasion for upward of an hour while the sky was altogether free from clouds. Says a Genoese naturalist, "The night was clear, the stars were shining with their accustomed brilliancy, when a shower of rain, consisting of large lakewards drops, fell during six minutes upon the town." A similar view was once observed at Constantinople, in Algeria, about noon, the sky being all the time a splendid blue. Some believe that these showers are the result of particles of ice formed in the higher regions melting and falling, while others attribute them to currents of warm and cold air traveling in opposite directions, with the result that the latter condenses some of the moisture in the former and causes it to fall.

## OLD TIME MANNERS.

The Exaggerated Courtesy of the Eighteenth Century.

In Social England the following appears as indicating the exaggerated courtesy of fashionable people early in the eighteenth century. "Chesterfield teaches that it is boorish to congratulate a friend on his approaching marriage with merely 'I wish you joy,' when he should have said, 'Believe me, my dear sir, I have scarce words to express the joy I feel upon your happy alliance with such and such a family. The compliment of condolence on a bereavement should not be, 'I am sorry for your loss,' but 'I hope, sir, you will do me the justice to be persuaded that I am not insensible of your unhappiness. That I take part in your distress and shall ever be affected when you are so.' His child began his lessons in 'breeding' at nine years old, having till then learned Latin, Greek, French, history and geography. He is warned to be aware of using proverbial sayings in his speech, such as 'One man's meat is another's poison,' or 'Every one has his taste,' as the good man said when he kissed his cow. He must attend to the graceful motion of his arms, the manner of putting on his hat and giving his hand. Horace Walpole's entrance into a room is described by an eyewitness as 'in the style of affected delicacy which fashion had made almost natural, chapeau bras between his hands, as if he wished to compress it, or under his arm, and feet on tip-toes, as if afraid of a wet floor.'

## Origin of Texts.

The custom of taking a text as the basis of a sermon originated with Ezra, who, accompanied by several Levites in a public congregation of men and women, ascended a pulpit, opened the book of the law and, after a prayer, read in the book in the law of God distinctly and gave the sense and caused them to understand the reading."

Previous to the time of Ezra the patriarchs delivered in public assemblies either prophecies or moral instructions, and it was not until the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, during which they had almost lost the language in which the Pentateuch was written, that it became necessary to explain as well as to read the Scriptures to them.

## Elongated Palates.

It is not an uncommon thing to suffer from an elongated palate, which causes great discomfort in various ways. It is inflamed by cold and then aggravates a persistent cough. It brings a sense of oppression in one's breathing, and it is sure to make itself felt in long continued talking. Doctors are generally loath to touch it. Perhaps the most quickly efficacious treatment recommended by them is gargling with alum water just before brushing the teeth. This has been known to work a radical bettering of the distress.—Pearson's.

## Jumping.

Long and high jumping alike give elasticity of movement to the person with sluggish, heavy gait. The high jump should be practiced over a piece of cotton fixed to two poles or other supports. This cannot possibly occur on the cotton near the center will be easily distinguishable. The student unused to jumping should begin with a nominal height, say twelve inches, increasing this as advance is made in proficiency.

## Left the Farm Perforce.

Gollier—You used to make a good living in the country, but you don't seem to be making your salt in town. Why did you leave the farm? Gosch—Because I couldn't bring it with me. It was held down by a mortgage.—Chicago Tribune.

## Good Taste.

"What a homely shirt!"

"Yes. My wife picked it out."

"Why, man, haven't you any taste yourself?"

"No! for a quarrel with my wife."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

Men are a good deal like castles—when they get the big head they burst and become worthless.

Corrosion of farm tools and erosion of farm walls are two things which have to be eternally watched.

A horse never takes up a meener track than that of pulling on the halter. We would trade a horse with this habit for a balky one any time.

A pleasing innovation for the residents of the north country this season has been twenty-five cent baskets of the Elberta peaches from Texas during July.

That redheaded, two pound young rooster will bring 30 cents in June and will only bring as much come Christmas when he weighs six pounds. What is the use of keeping him?

We have a friend who has a horror of a hot box or a squeaking journal, and only one thing he hates worse, and that is to climb his windmill tower and oil up when the mill gets in this fix.

There were 1,800,000 cases of eggs in cold storage in this country July 9. Noting this fact, one can readily understand how greatly cold storage tends to equalize both the supply and the price of eggs.

When a man finds himself with a farm upon which the crops fail in an ordinarily wet season, it will pay him well to sell one-half of his land and use the proceeds to thoroughly under-drain the other half. Three lost crops will drain the land.

In the year 1880 217 bushels of chemically dried corn was produced on an acre of land in South Carolina. This crop won a prize of \$500 from the State Agricultural society and \$500 from the company which furnished the commercial fertilizer used in its production.

Macaroni wheat is growing greatly in favor all through the semiarid section of the country. While the millers are opposed to handling it, as it does not grind well with modern milling machinery, it still makes the finest of bread, hardly distinguishable from the best made from patent flour.

We have been propping up some fruit trees lately to prevent the breaking of the branches with the load of fruit which the trees are carrying. While in common with others we do this, it is still all wrong, for the fruit should have been thinned to such a load as the trees could carry without support.

What can be done with the pond hole that cannot be drained? If we had it on our farm we would work it at with a scraper in a dry time and make good banks around it; then we would plant trees all around it, preferably willows, and have a right pretty little spot instead of an unsightly and worthless swamp.

It would be a double blessing if the flood waters of the Missouri river could be captured and stored for irrigation purposes. It would make the desert worth \$100 per acre and save millions of dollars' loss each year to the dwellers of the river low lands from Fort Benton to St. Louis. Some day this work will be done.

If you have a patch of that measly squirrel tail grass in your meadow or pasture it will pay to get after it and prevent its further spread. The secret of its extermination is to prevent its going to seed. Mow early and again later if it shows up a second crop of heads. It is a costly pest in the meadow, for its presence lowers the value of all hay which has it in.

There is any amount of land in the south—in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, which intelligently devoted to the culture of vegetables for the northern markets and fruits will net the owner \$100 per acre clear profit year in and year out, while the man on the good corn belt farm thinks he is doing well if he gets one-tenth as much.

We may be wrong, but we do not see how a man could fail to make good money and a whole lot of it by getting a piece of good land in Oklahoma and making a business of raising early potatoes for the northern market. He would be sure of \$1 a bushel for his crop one year with another. He could also raise another crop on the land after the potato crop was removed.

We have been renovating a three-year-old strawberry bed recently. Just as soon as the last berries were gathered the bed was mowed off as close as possible to the ground. The bed was then thoroughly worked over with a six tooth horse cultivator, leaving only a six inch strip of the old plants untouched. This will be followed by repeated cultivation until fall. While not as good as a bed set this spring with new plants, this treatment will insure a fairly productive bed for next year.

Nothing should be watched more closely than the condition of the cow pasture in August, that dry, hot time when the cows will put in most of their time fighting flies. A milk yield then and thus reduced is never fully regained later. If the cows must remain in the pasture, poor though it be, the morning and evening ration should be a liberal one—sweet corn summerilage, early cut hay and bran. The month of August is quite often more of a milk shrinker than the coldest weather of the winter.

## CASTORIA.

Choice home grown new seed, 1 lb. 10c. 1/2 lb. 5c. 1/4 lb. 2c. 1/8 lb. 1c. 1/16 lb. 1/2c. 1/32 lb. 1/4c. 1/64 lb. 1/8c. 1/128 lb. 1/16c. 1/256 lb. 1/



## CREWS

May Not Be Held  
to Blame

## For Collision

Between Trains on the  
Toledo Terminal.Officers of the Belt May Come  
in for Censure Because  
of the Accident.As Pilots Had Been Removed and  
no Examination Was Made of  
Crews at Running  
by Card.

An official investigation has been had of the collision on the Toledo terminal between C. H. & D. passenger trains Nos. 5 and 2, and the Times-Democrat learns from reliable authority that neither of the crews are likely to be held to blame. The accident, it seems, was due to the Terminal people, but no decision has been given out as to just how the mistake occurred.

The Terminal furnishes the conductors with time and meeting cards, but is also supposed to provide pilots for engines using their tracks in and out of the city. As the C. H. & D. had been using the track for several weeks, it was taken for granted that the crews knew how to proceed, and the pilots were removed. This act was done, however, without taking the precaution of examining either conductors or engineers as to their knowledge of the printed cards which they were to follow as orders.

The schedule provides that No. 2 shall take the siding at Consane street for five minutes and if the south bound train has not put in an appearance at the end of that time to proceed. No. 5 has a lay over at another passing point of 10 minutes under the same condition, but on the day of the accident the orders laid down failed to bring about the desired result and both trains left their points at safety at an unpropitious time.

James Whitcomb Riley and "Bill" Nye, of the L. E. & W. storekeeper's office, have returned from a visit to

New York, Coney Island, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and other points in the east.

## IN A STUPOR.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 26.—The following bulletin on Senator Hear's condition was given out:

"The senator slept all night and is in a stupor this morning. He did not take food or medicine during the night. The end is not immediately expected."

Dr. Collins is in his office as usual. 9-27

## PERSONAL MENTION.

James Shea, the monument man of Findlay, was here today, looking up new business.

Mrs. J. J. Collins and son Virgil, of Wapakoneta, are spending a few days with relatives on north West street.

Mrs. Pickard, of Omaha, Neb., is the guest of her son Claud H. Pickard, and wife, of north Elizabeth street.

Mrs. Frank Redding, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Lenth, of Pearl street.

## ADVANCE IN PRICE OF BREAD.

Owing to the sharp advance in flour, the Merchants Baking Association of Lima will advance their bread to 5c a loaf retail. Not six for a quarter as it formerly had been. This price will go into effect Monday morning, Sept. 26th, 1904.

## MERCHANT'S BAKING ASS'N.

Mr. Harold B. Adams, assisted by Esther Swan, soprano, will give an organ recital at the German Reformed church this evening at 8 o'clock.

## ATTENTION I. O. O. F.

All members of Lima Lodge No. 581 I. O. O. F. are requested to attend Tuesday, September 27th meeting. Work in initiatory degree will be put on and the new regalia will be used. By order of Noble Grand

The Avalante club will meet with Mrs. Willower, of Bellefontaine avenue, Wednesday, October 5th

## RIKE-SWARTZ.

Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the bride's residence, Mr. Henry B. Rike and Miss Belle Swartz were joined in marriage by Rev. W. M. Curry. Mr. Rike is a C. H. & D. trainman and the bride is an accomplished young woman. They will make Lima their home.

FELDMANN &amp; CO.

## The Fall ...

## Underwear is in.

For sometime past shipments of Underwear have been arriving almost daily and now we are ready for you with

The Best Line of  
Women's and Children's  
Undergarments

Even our extensive underwear department has ever shown.

There is character in our goods, such as appeals to the most exacting buyers. Even our lower priced grades have a refined finish, are correctly proportioned and sized and in every way are superior as compared with the average goods on the market.

We Show Vests, Pants, Tights and Union Suits in the various colors and weights, in cotton fleece lined, part wool and all wool.

Feldmann &amp; Co.

109-211 N. MAIN ST.

## GOOD

Catch Made by Two  
Officers,

## After a Chase

That Led Through the  
Public Square.Man With Pockets Full of  
Knives, Razors and  
Cartridges,And Carrying a Loaded Revolver,  
Captured by Detective Patton  
and Patrolman Dan  
Kelly, Today.

This morning about 10 o'clock Detective Patton learned that there was a stranger in the city trying to sell a number of new razors at 25 cents each, and supposing the cutlery to have been stolen somewhere, the detective and Patrolman Kelly started in search of the man. They caught sight of him on north Main street and when he saw them approaching he started to run. He was overhauled by officer Kelly, on the public square and when searched at the police station was found to have a loaded revolver, a pocket full of cartridges, 12 new razors and 5 knives, manufactured at Newark, N. J., by the Electric Cutlery Co. in his possession. The prisoner gave his name as Robert Carpenter and his age at 20 years. The police are of the opinion that the man is wanted somewhere for robbing a hardware store.

## Mayor's Court Cases.

A man giving his name as E. W. Wilbeck, claiming to have been robbed of \$10.5, is being held as a witness and the trials of Pat. Hughes, James Patton and Bert Cutlip, arrested on suspicion were commenced this afternoon, before vice mayor Newson. Mayor Robb being out of the city.

Dock Holland, charged with drunkenness, was fined \$1.60.

A crowd of about fifteen tramps, who were arrested for vagrancy were dismissed and ordered out of the city this morning.

Cured of Lame Back After 15 Years  
of Suffering.

"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gilliam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. It is for sale by all druggists.

## COMMITTEES

Start Out Tomorrow to Visit  
Other Counties.Will Arrange With All Democratic  
Committees to Bring Big Dele-  
gations Here Saturday.

The democratic county executive committee is rapidly completing arrangements for the opening of the state campaign in this city next Saturday and the people of Lima may expect to see the largest crowd in the city's history here on that day. Tomorrow, committees will start to visit the executive committees in every county in northwestern and western Ohio and will arrange for each county to send big delegations to the Lima meeting.

## Defiance Heard From.

A meeting of the democrats of Defiance was held in that city Saturday night and arrangements were made to send a big delegation to this city, over the C. & L. M. next Saturday. The delegation will be accompanied by a band. Concerning the proposed trip the Defiance Crescent-News of last Saturday published the following: "Col. Hohart will run a special to Lima on Saturday, October 1st for the state opening of the democratic campaign. An immense throng should go and the Colonel will see that all comforts and accommodations are provided."

## A Remedy Without a Peer.

"I find Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used for stomach trouble," says J. P. Klote, of Edina, Mo. For any disorder of the stomach, biliousness or constipation, these tablets are without a peer. For sale by all druggists.

Garrett Wyckoff Lodge No. 586, F. this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visitors invited.

F. M. Frey, W. W.

E. H. Johns, Sec'y.

SHAWNEE COMMANDERY, 14 K. T.

Stated convocate Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock; work Red Cross degree visitors invited.

WALTER N. BOYER, E. C.

GEO. B. HOLLAND, Recorder.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure liver ailments. H. F. Vorkamp, druggist.

## PIONEER

Family Held Its First Re-  
union Last Friday.

The members of the Enslin family, living in this county and at Fort Wayne, met at the home of John Enslin, Sr., three miles northeast of Elida, last Friday, and held their first family reunion. There were between fifty and sixty of the family represented and the day was given to pleasure.

During the day, music was rendered and social conversation reigned supreme. It was decided to hold these reunions every year from this time henceforth, at the old homestead of the family. The assemblage joined in singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and Dr. C. B. Stemen, of Ft. Wayne, invoked God's blessing upon them, and the reunion was brought to a close.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Enslin, of Toledo, and Miss Eva Enslin, of Bowling Green, were present from abroad.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

## BOWLING

League Finds Favor With  
Lima Team.

The proposition submitted by the Van Wert bowling team for the organization of a league which would include Lima, Van Wert, Fort Wayne, Bowling Green and several other cities, has been taken under consideration by the Lima squad, and they will consent to give the scheme a trial. The agreements will be left for Van Wert to carry through, and if the other cities agree, a schedule will be arranged within a short time.

If the games can be so arranged as to permit the Lima bowlers to go and return the same day there will be no trouble in carrying out the schedule to its completion, but there are several members of the team, as could not leave their business if the contest called for their absence longer.

Van Wert also asked for an early match game with Lima, and Manager Reed stated yesterday that the team would be invited over to formally open the Brunswick alleys.

## THE OIL MARKET.

Tionia oil	.....	\$1.71
Penna. oil	.....	1.56
Corning oil	.....	1.33
New Castle oil	.....	1.43
North Lima oil	.....	1.05
South Lima oil	.....	1.06
Indiana oil	.....	1.00
Somerset oil	.....	1.01
Ragland oil	.....	1.00

O. M. Ailing, Freeport—Was all run down. Could not eat or sleep. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea made me a well man. 35 cent Tea or Tablets H. F. Vorkamp, corner Main and North streets

## FOOT BALL.

Lima Athletic Club Organ-  
ized for the Season.Practice Work Is Commenced and a  
Number of Dates Are Already  
Filled for Games.

The near approach of the foot ball season does not find Lima without a team. The Lima Athletic club team has been organized with some of the old and some new players but all have had previous seasons of experience in the strenuous game. The members have an average weight of only 155 pounds but they expect to win over heavier teams by quickness in team work. The line-up of the team is as follows:

Robert Lones, L. E.; Floyd Van Pelt, L. T.; Joe Volgenston, L. G.; Robert Cusack, C.; Mike Reed, R. G.; H. R. Dickey Jr., R. T.; John Volgenston, R. E.; John Stout, Q. B.; Sid Bowers, R. H. B.; A. R. Blackie, L. H. B.; Otto McClain, F. B.; Subs—Oxley, Rumble and Crippen.

The following dates have been filled:

At home—October 16, open; October 30, open; November 6, with St. Marys; October 13, with Toledo's first team; November 20 and 28, open.

Away from home—October 2, at St. Marys; October 9, at Celina; October 23, at Toledo; November 30, at Spencerville.

A New Jersey Editor's Testimonial. "M. T. Lynch, editor of the Philadelphia, N. J., Daily Post, writes, 'I have used many kinds of medicines for coughs and colds in my family but never anything so good as Foley's Honey and Tar. I cannot say too much in praise of it.' For sale by H. F. Vorkamp and Wm. M. Melville.

WONDER OF THE WORLD IS  
ELECTRICITY.

For 50c we will sell you enough to cure any case of rheumatism. We sign a contract to refund the money if it fails to cure. Vorkamp, Melville, Cunningham and Crammet.

## SOLID

Week of Varied  
Pleasures

## Begins Tonight

With Orchestra Concert  
at Y. M. C. A.Parlor Reception Room and  
Library Tinted and Ele-  
gantly Furnished,And the Interior Offers an Inviting  
Place for Members Who Will  
Gather There During  
the Winter.

Those who attend the exercises at the Y. M. C. A. this week will note with surprise, the splendid improvements that have been made during the summer. At an expense of \$525 the parlor, reception hall, and reading room have been newly tinted and fitted throughout with elegant furniture. A fine Mohair carpet has taken the place of the well-worn Brussels, and luxurious chairs and couches invite members to ease and comfort. Highly polished tables and a new magazine case for the library were also provided.

The merchants supplied the furniture without profit, so that the outlay does not really represent the actual cost. The parlor is tinted in red, with pink ceiling and a stenciled border of the association emblem. The reception hall is tinted in green, with white ceiling and border, and the reading room in buff and white. The whole effect is decidedly pleasing. New gas fixtures have been hung and a number of minor changes made throughout which adds much to the convenience of the building.

The banquet Friday evening will be one of the biggest affairs ever held by the association, and there are now 200 guests enrolled to partake of the feast. The secretary desires to have responses from those who have not acknowledged invitations, not later than Thursday, in order that provision may be made for all. The program for every night in the week will be a grand preliminary for the annual opening of the institution.

The physical committee of the association will meet with Prof. Shepard this evening for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the opening of the gymnasium, next Monday. Some new ideas have already been suggested in the conduct of athletics, and since the board of directors has empowered the physical committee to move according to whatever plans may be outlined, close attention will be given to the needs and demands of this particular department.

The pleasure afforded by parlor games will not be overlooked this year. A new shuffle board has been ordered, and a novel and fascinating game called "rocket," which is a combination of billiards and table croquet, will test the science and skill of the members. After the season has had a fair start, another box ball league will be organized with a chance for the winning of the championship pennant.

Tonight begins a series of all week entertainments, which will do much toward awakening an interest in the work of the association during the season just begun. Oscar Frey's orchestra has been engaged for a concert this evening from 8 to 10, and the invitation to attend is issued to the public, ladies included. It will be an opportunity for parents to see what the Y. M. C. A. offers in the way of good, clean entertainment for their boys.

Oscar Frey, leader of the orchestra engaged for this evening, announces the following selections:

Selection—"The Yankee Consul." Concert waltzes from "The Woodland."

Cornet Solo—"Violets," by J. C. Thomas.

Overture—"The Royal Chef." Waltz Caprice—"Reception," by E. H. Frey.

"Mr. Blackman—Arthur Pryor. Concert Polka—"La Brillante." Clarinet Solo—Edward Phillip Parsifalia Waltz, Wagner.

Let us speak of man as we find him, And censure only what we can see. Remembering that no one can be perfect.

Unless he uses Rocky Mountain Tea. H. F. Vorkamp, corner Main and North streets.

## GLOVER &amp; WINTERS,

136 and 128 West High Street. We will be open evenings on account of opening up to October 1st.

Pinnaive acts like a poultice. H. F. Vorkamp.

R. T. GREGG &amp; CO.

## Suits. Cloaks.

"Distinction in Dress".

Such will be your case if clothed or gowned in a suit or coat bought of us—our garments are exclusive, made specially for us and can only be had at our store.

The styles this season are of a decidedly pleasing variety suited to almost every fancy. And the fancy mixtures have appeared, brilliant in their weaves and colorings. Our line must be seen to be appreciated.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Suits,  
Misses' Cloaks, Ladies' Skirts.

Children's Cloaks, Ladies' Waists,

All New and Up-to-Date.

An all wool Walking Skirt, special while  
they last

\$4.50.

The best in the land for the small sum of  
\$5.00.Ladies' Mercerized Petticoats, a special  
equal to any dollar skirt in the market, our  
price.

79c.

Dress Goods and Silks in endless array.  
All the new things of the season in plain and  
fancies, and the mannish effects from the  
lower priced up.Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery  
in all grades.One special line Children's Ribbed Cotton  
Hose, special per pair.

8c.

## Carpet Dep't.

Special sale on Axminster Rugs; all new  
and perfect and first quality, special sale  
price

\$1.75.

An all wool Smyrna Rug, size 30x63,  
special sale price

\$1.75.

Carpets, Room Size Rugs and China at  
Lowest Possible Prices.

R. T. Gregg &amp; Co.